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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS REPORTS TO LISSR CP CC PLENUM

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Jul 86 pp 1-3

[Report: "The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Lithuanian SSR in 1986-1990 and the Tasks of the Party Organizations in Fulfilling the Decisions of the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: Report by First Secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania, Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus at the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

It will be necessary for us today to discuss the results of the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to define the tasks of our republic's party organization which evolve from the Plenum decisions and from the principles and conclusions of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee which were set forth in the report by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, and to consider the draft of the plan for the economic and social development of the republic in 1986-1990.

Taking into consideration the responsibility of the time and the size of the tasks that are confronting society, the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee carried out a well-principled and demanding discussion of how the general line that has been defined by the 27th Congress is being implemented, summed up the preliminary results, and defined the party's next tasks.

The Plenum approved the principles and conclusions of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee which were set forth in the report and which pertain to the implementation of the party's economic strategy, which was worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress, and placed them at the basis of the activity of all the party, state, and economic agencies and the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations.

As was noted at the Plenum, after the 27th CPSU Congress Soviet society came into action in all spheres -- political, economic, and spiritual. Social development received a powerful dynamic charge which led to an influx of the political self-awareness of the masses. The atmosphere of demandingness and truthfulness which prevailed at the congress exerts a mobilizing effect upon all our practical deeds.

The workers in our republic, like all the rest of the Soviet citizens, warmly support all the party's innovative undertakings and are decisively in favor of assuring that the reorganization occurs everywhere and is of a businesslike nature. A factor that has been exerting an increasingly noticeable effect upon the activity of the labor collectives is the practical implementation of the party's directives which are aimed at the further development of the creative participation of masses as the basis for acceleration. That implementation is linked more closely with the struggle for social justice, for the development of democracy, publicity, the purification of life from the manifestations of petty-bourgeois psychology and morality, the reinforcement of labor discipline and order on the job, and, in the final analysis, the raising of the rates of development of the national economy.

The workers in our republic's industry have overfulfilled the basic planned assignments for the first six months of the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. More than 90 percent of the increase in the volume of production was obtained as a result of the increase in labor productivity. The increase in production as compared with the same period last year was 4.9 percent, and surpassed the annual assignment by 1.9 points.

A graphic example of the successful implementation of the existing production reserves is provided by the collective at the Ekranas Plant in Panevezhis, which was given a high evaluation at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The collective there developed and is persistently carrying out a series of measures aimed at improving the technological processes that save material and energy resources.

A worthy place in the reorganization that is occurring has been occupied by the party organizations and labor collectives of the Sigma, Akmyantsementas, and Vilnyuskiy Zavod Toplivnoy Apparatury imeni 50-letiya SSSR associations, the Alitus Refrigerator Plant, the Plasta Plant in Vilnius, the Klaypeda Trade Port, the Panevezhis Construction Trust, the Vilnius Diesel Trains Roundhouse, etc. They are proving by deeds what can be achieved when a businesslike and creative atmosphere is created in the collectives.

But, as was emphasized at the Plenum by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, "for the time being, the reorganization is proceeding slowly. At many enterprises one continues to observe last-minute storm tactics, and the old slogan of 'Let's fulfill the plan at any price!' is still in vogue. The turn toward quality, effectiveness, and the new management methods has been occurring with difficulty and painfully." This evaluation also pertains entirely to our republic. The experience of the advanced collectives has not yet received the proper dissemination. By no means all the economic managers or party organizations have learned the proper lessons that were taught by the 27th CPSU Congress.

During the current year, every month, 2-3 percent of the industrial enterprises have failed to fulfilled the contractual pledges for deliveries of output; and every sixth has failed to fulfill the plan for the lowering of production costs. With the same labor resources and production capacities, more than 15 percent of the industrial enterprises reduced the volume of

production and labor productivity. Enterprises that failed to cope with the half-year's plan for the sale of output were the Alitus Machine-Building Plant (director, Yu. Karalaytis); the Panevezhis Cable Articles Plant imeni 50-letije VLKSM (director, V. Stankyavichyus); the Litrybprom Production Association (general director, E. Urbonavichyus); and certain others.

One continues to observe the nonfulfillment of the plans for the introduction of achievements of science and technology.

This attests to the fact that, for a definite number of economic managers, the fulfillment of the planned assignments has not yet become a law. Several of them continue to cite objective causes, attempting by this means to justify their own inactivity and poor business practices and their inability or lack of desire in a precise, profoundly knowledgeable manner to establish a smoothly operating production process. The time has come to engage decisively in all the questions that are linked with the observance of planning discipline and to achieve their complete and strict fulfillment.

Converting the energy of ideas into the energy of actions, and eliminating as rapidly as possible the obstacles and difficulties that have been impeding the process of reorganization -- that is the essence of the requirements of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

It is with a consideration of these requirements that we must today consider the draft of the plan for the economic and social development of Lithuanian SSR in the 12th Five-Year Plan and the tasks of the republic's party organization for its successful implementation.

The fundamental questions pertaining to the formation of the plan were repeatedly discussed at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania [LiCP] and the LiSSR Council of Ministers. In the draft of the five-year plan, for certain quantitative and qualitative indicators it is planned to reach or to exceed the upper level that was planned for the republic in the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Country. In that draft, stipulation is made for the concentration of manpower and funds in the resolution of the key economic and social problems. The draft is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the national economy and labor productivity, at reducing the materials-intensity of social production, at improving the quality of output, and at achieving the more complete use for these purposes of new methods of administration and management.

The republic's national income during the five-year plan will increase by 21 percent, which corresponds to the upper limit of the assignment. The increase in industrial output by 3 points will surpass the upper level defined by the Basic Directions, and will constitute 19 percent. The increase in capital investments will be 16 percent. For the technical re-equipping and remodeling of existing enterprises, the state capital investments will increase by a factor of more than 1.5, and their share in the overall volume of capital investments for production by the end of the five-year plan will reach, as a whole for the national economy, 52 percent, and in industry, 63 percent.

On the basis of the accelerated development of the economy it is planned to carry out a broad group of social measures. It is planned to channel almost one-third of the capital investments into these purposes.

The carrying out of the plan for the 12th Five-Year Plan will be a major step in the further reinforcement of our republic's economy, the raising of its effectiveness, the flourishing of culture, and the improvement of the nation's standard of living.

Although the plan assignments are strenuous ones, they must be considered to be minimal, and we must do everything to assure that they are overfulfilled. The LiCP Central Committee, the LiSSR Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments, the party's city and rayon committees, and the city and rayon executive committees, for this purpose, must carry out the necessary technical-organizational measures.

Special attention must be devoted to guaranteeing the correct distribution of the plans by individual years and quarters of the year. It will be necessary to guarantee the stability of those plans throughout the year and to prevent the carrying over of their fulfillment to the last month of the quarter, or to the last quarter of the year, as has occurred until the present time.

Gosplan and the Central Statistics Administration must take decisive steps to discontinue the instances of violation of planning discipline, and must, in a time-responsive manner, report to the government and take steps to eliminate any shortcomings that have been revealed in this matter. The Central Committee departments, the party's city and rayon committees, and the people's control agencies must intensify their monitoring in this regard.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the tasks that have been set down in the five-year plan, require the taking of a new approach to the determination of the sources of economic growth. Factors that are taking on decisive importance are the fundamental improvement of the use of the crated production potential, and the acceleration of the remodeling and technical re-equipping of all branches of the national economy.

The fixed production assets during recent five-year plans in our republic increased by 30-35 percent and as of the beginning of the current year exceeded 21 billion rubles. This is our wealth, which we must use with the maximum return. And we can no longer tolerate the situation in which the return on investments has been dropping with every passing year. During the past ten-year period it dropped in industry by 14 percent; in capital construction, by 43 percent; and in agriculture, by 62 percent. However, Gosplan and the ministries and departments do not plan any increase in the return on investments during the current five-year plan.

This is the result of inertia on the part of the ministries and departments. The chief attention is devoted to the creation of new shops and sectors, as well as whole enterprises, but the questions of the better use of the existing capacities are overlooked, and there is no proper concern for replacing the obsolete technology at the existing enterprises. During the past ten years

the already low coefficient of withdrawal of fixed industrial-production assets dropped from 1.6 to 1.4. The assets continued to become old, and the degree of their wear and tear reached 41 percent, and in the chemical and petrochemical, fishing, and timber industry, even 50 percent or more. The accounting and certification of workplaces that were carried out indicated that industry has almost 7000 unnecessary workplaces that should be eliminated. Poor use is made of the existing production equipment. The coefficient of shift operation of metal-working equipment during the past four years has risen somewhat. But despite that fact, it remains low and constitutes only 1.51. It is even lower at the Vilnyuselektrosvar Association, at the Panevezhis Cable Articles Plant imeni 50-letiya VLKSM and the Panevezhis Autocompressor Plant, the Zhalgiris and Komunaras machine-building plants in Vilnius, and the Kapsukas Association of Food Vending Machines imeni 50-letiya SSSR.

One can no longer reconcile oneself to this situation. By using the experience of the Leningrad party organization which received a high evaluation at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we must accelerate the renewal of the production assets and to rid them as quickly as possible of that which is obsolete. And we must use modern, highly productive machine tools and equipment no less than 2-3 shifts. By following this path, we will be able to reduce the amount of new production construction, free a considerable number of capital investments for social needs, increase the return on investments and the labor productivity, and reduce the production costs.

The Council of Ministers (Comrade Yu. Rusenko), Gosplan, and the ministries and departments, with the participation of the party, Soviet, and trade-union agencies, must accelerate the work that has been begun in this area. Within the near future every association and enterprise must carry out a detailed analysis and re-examination of the plans for new construction and expansion of enterprises, giving the advantage to their technical re-equipping and the increasing of the coefficient of shift operation. Specific recommendations for converting to 2-shift or 3-shift operations within the shortest periods of time must be submitted for review by the Buro of the LiCP Central Committee and the LiSSR Council of Ministers.

A fundamental question in the party's economic policy is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. However, very little has been done as yet in this area. The share of scientific-technical progress in the increase in labor productivity has not yet become decisive. There has been an extremely slow rate of growth in the effectiveness of the measures being introduced to achieve the technical improvement of production. Only slightly more than 2 percent of the developments completed in 1985 by scientific-research and planning-and-design organizations in industry surpassed the best domestic and foreign developments. The technical level of two-thirds of them was not defined at all. The number of such worthless projects is especially large at the Litstankoprojekt Scientific-Production Association and the Furniture PKB [Planning and Design Bureau]. The share of new output in the overall volume of output produced in 1985 constituted an incomplete 7 percent, and of that assimilated for the first time in the country, only 1.2 percent. At enterprises in the electrical-engineering and instrument-building industry the

rates of renovation of output are still low. At the Elfa Electrical-Engineering Plant in Vilnius, as a result of the short-sighted technical policy, during the past two years there has been a drop in the volumes of commercial output, while the rates of increase of the average wages have surpassed the growth of labor productivity. The plant continues to produce output that was assimilated more than ten years ago. At the Cable Articles Plant imeni 50-letije VLKSM in Panevezhis, the Gidroprivod Plant in Shilute, the Kedaynyay Electrical Apparatus Plant, and certain others, obsolete output constitutes more than half the total commercial volume of output.

It is inadmissible that, in the comprehensive programs for the intensification of industrial production for the 12th Five-Year Plan for individual ministries, associations, and enterprises, the remodeling and technical re-equipping of production are oriented toward the introduction of relatively ineffective technological schemes which do not guarantee a considerable increase in the volumes of production and labor productivity or a noticeable reduction in the expenditures. For example, Ministry of Light Industry plans to channel into the remodeling of existing enterprises 26 million rubles, as a result of which it is planned to obtain a saving of only 80,000 rubles by means of the reduction of production costs and to achieve a conventional saving of only 48 persons. Nine million rubles will be channeled into the technical re-equipping of enterprises of the Litbytkhim Production Association. But there will be a simultaneous increase in the number of workers, without any increase in labor productivity. This practice was severely censured by the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and one must take decisive steps to reject such plans.

In conformity with the party's directives, it is planned to carry out the remodeling and technical re-equipping of a number of machine-building enterprises in the republic. More than 60 percent of the total capital investments in the machine-building industry will be channeled into this area. It is important to make bold use of these funds, to guarantee a high return on them, and to carry out in a smooth manner the modernization of machine-building. It is planned to increase the volume of production in this branch by a factor of 1.4. The machine-tool builders will have to create and assimilate the production of new generations of equipment for flexible production entities, automated shops and sectors, and to increase by a factor of several digits the production of machine tools with digital programmed control and increased precision of processing.

A very important task in the reorganization of the economy lies in the fundamental improvement of the quality of output. This problem is a nationwide one, and Soviet citizens are well aware of the necessity of resolving it urgently. This was shown convincingly by the discussion of this question in labor collectives. And yet the share of output with the highest quality category dropped from 18.7 percent at the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan to 17 percent at the end of that five-year plan. During the past year alone the losses from defective output exceeded 15 million rubles. In the current year the plans for improving the quality of output have not been fulfilled by enterprises in the Ministry of the Furniture and Paper Industry (Minister K. Minetas), the Elfa Production Association (director, V. Blinkyavichyus), the Neris Production Association (director, V. Shumakaris),

and the Kapsukas Association of Food Vending Machines imeni 50-letiyе SSSR (director, I. Sheshkyavichyus). Measures to improve the quality of output are being carried out slowly at enterprises of Ministry of Light Industry. There has been no noticeable improvement in the quality of television sets, magnetic tape recorders, bicycles, sewn garments, or footwear, and the technical level of machine-building output has been rising at an extremely slow rate. By taking a conscientious attitude to the job and reinforcing labor and technological discipline, it is necessary immediately to guarantee the production of output of high quality by using the existing equipment. It is necessary everywhere to begin to carry out the Kachestvo [Quality] comprehensive program, which stipulates doubling the volume of production of output with the highest quality category. It is necessary to take urgent steps to set up the close cooperation between scientists and the people in production, and to increase the demandingness on the part of the monitoring organizations, as well as the responsibility for the quality of output that is borne by the agencies of Gosstandart, the ministries and department, the party and Soviet agencies, and every labor collective.

By following a course aimed at acceleration, it will be necessary to raise substantially the level of capital construction, and to convert construction production into a single industrial process. It is necessary to guarantee the high concentration of labor and material resources and the well-organized operation of all the construction subdivisions. During the five-year period it will be necessary to carry out construction-and-installation operations valued at 6.4 billion rubles, or 11 percent more than in the previous five-year period.

The results of the first half-year attest to the fact that the construction workers began the five-year plan, on the whole, rather well. The plan for construction-and-installation and contract operations has been fulfilled, and their volume, as compared with the same period last year, has increased by 8 percent.

The chief attention today must be concentrated on eliminating the serious shortcomings and omissions that one still observes in capital construction.

There has been a slow process of resolving the tasks of raising the technical-economic level of construction, of improving planning, and carrying out construction within the normative deadlines. It is very important to reduce the investment cycle in capital construction. And yet one still observes that bureaucratic methods and red tape still are employed in defining the limits for planning operations and for financing them, and in coordinating the planning documentation. As a result, the technological schemes that are included in the construction plans are obsolescent, and during that period of time the industrial articles change.

Gosplan, Gosstnab, Gosstroy, and LiSSR Gosagroprom [State Agroindustry] must urgently take the necessary steps to provide the construction organizations with the necessary material resources, to improve the work performed by the construction planning organizations, to raise considerably the scientific-technical level and quality of the construction plans, and to simplify the procedure for coordinating them. It is necessary to change over more

decisively to the "turnkey" method of housing and social and everyday construction projects. It is necessary to make wider use of the experience of the Belorussian construction workers in reducing the number of construction projects being erected simultaneously, the economizing of material and labor expenditures, and the reduction of the estimated cost of construction, which experience was given a positive evaluation at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. And yet many ministries and departments fail to observe the requirements of providing the capital investments for carryover construction projects, and unjustifiably include in the construction plans newer and new construction projects, thus prolonging the periods of time required for construction. For example, for the construction of enterprises in Shyaulyay for the repairing of household appliances, the construction-and-installation operations constituting 14 percent of the estimated cost have been stipulated for the first year; for the Soyuzpechat building in Vilnius, 15 percent; the teacher refresher-course institute in Vilnius, 13 percent; and the hospital in Shyaulyay, 12 percent. Ministry of Municipal Management (Minister I. Razumas) in 1987 plans to begin 57 new construction projects. Moreover, the normative periods for erecting many of them have been deliberately doubled or tripled. Similar situations pertain in Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, State Committee for Gasification, and certain others.

Gosplan must raise the level of current and long-term planning, must make more rigid demands on the customers when developing the plans, and must guarantee the effectiveness of continuous two-year planning, the concentration of manpower and means with the purpose of reducing the periods of time required for constructing the projects.

A task that requires the further improvement of the work performed by the construction workers, construction planners, and customers is the task of the accelerated resolution of the housing problem. During the five-year plan it will be necessary to build almost 9 million square meters of housing, while simultaneously improving its quality and comfort level. Ministry of Construction, Litagropromstroy, and Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry must improve the use of the production capacities and must carry out the technical re-equipping and remodeling of the house-building combines and the enterprises for the production of construction materials.

During the current year the transport organizations have been basically providing for the needs of the national economy for shipments of freight and passengers, and have been changing over to the new methods of organizing labor and providing incentives for it, using the experience of the Belorussian railroad workers.

At the same time their work still contains a rather large number of difficulties and unresolved questions. Individual enterprises in industry, construction, and agriculture continue to disregard the contractual pledges for the prompt presentation of freight for shipment, as a result of which certain transportation organizations have not been fulfilling the established plans. General-purpose motor transport has been developing at an unjustifiably slow rate.

Fundamental changes must be achieved in the use of material and fuel-and-energy resources. In the current five-year plan we must guarantee the satisfying of 60-65 percent of the increase in the need for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy by economizing them elsewhere, thus obtaining more than a fourth of the total increase of the national income. By 1990 it will be necessary to guarantee the reduction of the metal-intensity of the national income by 13 percent, and energy-intensity by 9 percent. Not all the economic managers understand the importance of this complicated task. The Zhalgiris Machine-Tool Building Plant in Vilnius, the Kaunas Machine-Tool Building Association imeni F.Dzerzhinskiy, the Kedaynyay Electrical Apparatus Plant, the Klaypeda House-Building Combine, the Gidroprivod Plant in Shilute, and certain others have not been fulfilling their assignments for the economizing of material resources, and not infrequently have even been overexpending them.

It is necessary to re-examine fundamentally the attitude toward the use of secondary resources. By the end of the five-year plan we must increase throughout the country the share of the use of secondary resources to volumes that guarantee the replacement of 10-12 percent of the primary resources. In order to cope with this task, we must at least double the level of use of production waste. The chairmen of Gosstab (Ya. Kiryushchenko) and Litpotrebsoyuz (V. Ramanauskas), who have been given the responsibility of coordinating these questions, jointly with Gosplan must fundamentally re-examine the work of procuring and using secondary resources. It will be necessary everywhere to introduce the advanced experience in this matter which has been accumulated primarily in Ukrainian SSR. It is necessary to complete as soon as possible the development of the Materials-Intensity Comprehensive Program, the responsibility for the preparation of which has been entrusted to Deputy Chairman of LiSSR Council of Ministers Yu. Rusenko.

The republic's supervisory agencies, the party's city and rayon committees, and the city and rayon executive committees must monitor constantly the questions of resource conservation, and must hold strictly accountable the economic managers for any poor business practices or for a wasteful attitude toward the nation's wealth.

As was emphasized at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the rates of our movement ahead are still very low. The changeover to the new management methods is being hindered by the mistakes of the past and by the instruction manuals, instructions, and statutes which are obsolete or have outlived their age, and which lie as a heavy burden on the shoulders of our economic managers, hampering their initiative and entrepreneurship. The process of reorganizing the interrelationships, the redistribution of the rights and duties among the ministries and the labor collectives at enterprises, has been proceeding slowly and painfully. It is necessary decisively to reject petty guardianship, the shameful practice of resolving "at the top" the practical questions of the economic activity of the enterprises. The collectives at the enterprises and organizations must engage completely in resolving them. The republic agencies of administration must continue to be responsible for the consideration of the fundamental economic, social, legal, and scientific-technical problems, and for the rendering of methodological assistance.

However, as was shown by an inspection carried out by USSR Committee of People's Control, at the Vilnyuselektrosvar Production Association and the Elfa Electrical-Engineering Plant, which have already been operating more than two years under the new management conditions, incomplete use is being made of the rights and opportunities granted to them for increasing the effectiveness of production. The contracts there have been concluded in smaller volumes, as compared with the production requisitions that have been issued; the reports have been confused; and the system of paying bonuses is not aimed at the fulfillment of the contractual pledges. At the Elfa Electrical-Engineering Plant in Vilnius, bonuses have been paid to workers and to the engineer-technical personnel without any consideration of the quality of the output. It is necessary to put an end to these situations everywhere and permanently.

One cannot fail to mention the responsibility borne by Gosplan for the resolution of the problems in the national economy which are being advanced by life. Special mention of this was made in the report by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The criticism leveled at the union planning agencies pertains entirely also to LiSSR Gosplan. It continues to carry out many centralized-control functions which are remote from the large-scale management of the economy. Comrade B. Zaykauskas must take serious steps to reorganize the work of Gosplan, as has been required by the decisions of the June Plenum.

It will be necessary to reorganize seriously the activity of all the economic services, to improve the finance-credit mechanism, and to intensify its effect upon the acceleration of socioeconomic development. It is precisely in this sphere that one can find large reserves for increasing the effectiveness of social production. The question that is most acute is the question of the efficient formation and use of monetary and material means. Large reserves of material assets in excess of norm have accumulated at enterprises of Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], the machine-tool building industry, Litovglavenergo, and certain others. This is outright mismanagement, which must be put to an end.

Serious shortcomings exist in pricing. We have not yet achieved a situation in which the prices are always based on the socially necessary expenditures. And we can no longer allow certain economic managers to create for themselves the appearance of prosperity by relying on unjustifiably high prices for their output or rates for their services. And yet, for example, Ministry of Light Industry for many new articles, even though they frequently do not meet the requirements of improved quality, attempts to force the acceptance of price markups of 10-20 percent as a minimum.

LiSSR Ministry of Trade makes weak use of its rights with regard to pricing and the observance of the dependence that prices have upon the quality of the commodities and the demand for them. This criticism pertains to an even greater degree to LiSSR Goskomtsen [State Committee for Prices] (chairman, M. Gruodis), which in many instances fails to display the proper firmness in protecting the interests of the government and the public.

The party sees the highest meaning of the strategy for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development in the raising of the national standard of

living to a qualitatively higher level. In the current five-year plan the real income of the republic's population will increase by 15 percent, as compared with 10 percent in the past five-year period. Payments and benefits from social consumption funds will increase by 21 percent and in 1990 will constitute 704 rubles per capita of population. The average monthly wages of workers and employees and the payment of the labor performed by kolkhoz members will increase respectively by 13.2 and 17.4 percent, will become equalized, and will reach 215 rubles. It will be necessary to increase the prestige and payment for conscientious, highly productive labor and for achievement of occupational skills. Simultaneously it is necessary to eliminate completely the payment of unearned money and undeserved bonuses, and to carry out rigid monitoring everywhere on the gauge of labor and consumption.

Justified distribution is also encompassing the saturation of the market with consumer goods. In this regard it is planned to have an outstripping growth of output in industry of group B, as compared with group A, which growth will constitute almost 19 percent. The production of commodities intended for cultural-everyday and household use will increase by more than 30 percent. Commodity turnover (excluding alcoholic beverages) will be increased by 30 percent as compared with 1985, and the volume of paid services by a factor of 1.4. These figures somewhat exceed those contained in the comprehensive program for commodities and services.

The results of the work during the first half-year indicate that the negative tendencies that manifested themselves in the production of consumer goods during the past five-year plan have not yet been successfully overcome. It has been computed that in the current year the lack of conformity between the supply of nonedible commodities and the production orders initiated by the trade system will constitute an impressive amount of money totaling tens of millions of rubles.

Consequently, Gosplan, Mintorg [Ministry of Trade], Litpotrebsoyuz, Minlegprom, Minmestprom, and other ministries and departments are not yet coping with the task of saturating the market with the necessary high-quality consumer goods. The Council of Ministers should take decisive steps to introduce order in this matter of nationwide importance.

Special attention in the five-year plan has been devoted to the development of the republic's agroindustrial complex. High rates are planned for the increase in agricultural production. For certain items those rates even exceed the assignments in the Food Program. The gross output of agriculture in the 12th Five-Year Plan is supposed to increase by 14 percent. As was emphasized at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we can count on success only by concentrating our resources in the decisive sectors, and by skillfully using the advantages that are inherent in the new economic mechanism and structure of administration. It will be necessary to take a sharp turn toward economical methods of management, toward the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and toward the development of the independence, initiative, and responsibility of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In a word, it

will be necessary to carry out a decisive reorganization of thought processes and practical actions. And the more rapidly we do this, the more effective our work will become.

The new agencies of administering the APK [agroindustrial complex] have been functioning for almost a half-year. Quite a bit is being done to put their activity on a smoothly operating basis, and that has had a positive effect upon the results. As of 1 July, as compared with the same period last year, the sale of livestock and poultry to the state increased by 2 percent; milk, by 5 percent; and eggs, by 15 percent. The monetary income of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the first quarter increased by 6 percent, and profit by 2 percent. The industrial enterprises in the agroindustrial complex fulfilled by 102.6 percent the half-year's plan for sale of output.

However, we must self-critically admit that the reorganization of the activity of Gosagroprom and its rayon agencies in conformity with the new requirements is still being carried out slowly. There are still not enough close, businesslike interrelationships among the individual subdivisions of Gosagroprom. There have been slow rates of reorganization in the style and methods of their operation, especially at the rayon level. There has not yet been the proper turning away there from petty guardianship of the farms to economical methods of management, to the development of the independence and initiative of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, to the rendering of assistance to them, or to the increasing of their responsibility for the final results. The Central Committee's Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry, and the management of Gosagroprom, must penetrate more deeply into the work style of the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial associations] and take decisive steps to eradicate the old methods in their activity which have outlived their day.

Refraining from interfering in the economic matters of the kolkhoz or sovkhos, refusing to administer by fiat, and refusing to engage in petty guardianship are by no means tantamount to closing one's eyes to obvious mismanagement, violations of technological, labor, or production discipline, or the inability and lack of desire of their managers or specialists to do their job properly. It is against this that we must wage an uncompromising struggle. But it is necessary to make demands competently, and not only to give unfounded instructions, but also to help by means of specific advice, to render assistance in eliminating shortcomings and omissions, and in the practical introduction of new forms of organizing production and labor, and the achievements of science and advanced experience.

It is necessary, once and for all, to rid the farm managers and specialists of functions that are not inherent in their jobs, and the endless troubles that are linked with material-technical support. The bureaucratic methods and red tape in these questions, the firmly established shameful practice when the farm managers, in order to resolve petty matters, were required to haunt the thresholds of the offices at the former LSSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, have not yet been completely overcome. It is necessary, as quickly as possible, to introduce order at the machine-repair enterprises of Gosagroprom, to put an end to inferior work, to achieve a fundamental improvement in the quality of the repair operations, and to ensure the time-responsive, prompt rendering to the farms of all the services of a material-technical and production nature.

In a word, the chief task of the workers in the new agencies of administration of the agroindustrial complex, both in the center of the republic and in the outlying areas, lies in creating the favorable conditions for the initiatory, fruitful work of the kolkhoz and sovkhos cadres, and in rendering all kinds of assistance to them in the struggle for high final results.

It must be stated outright that many of the RAPO have been slowing reorganizing their work in the spirit of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. This criticism must be accepted in the proper spirit by the managers of the Kayshyardorskiy, Akmyanskiy, Shilalskiy, Zarasayskiy, Kaunasskiy, and Lazdiyskiy rayon agroindustrial associations. And it is not only they, but also the first secretaries of the party's rayon committees, who bear the personal responsibility for reorganizing the style and methods of activity of all the cadres, primarily the workers at the rayon agroindustrial associations.

Large and responsible tasks are assigned to the new agencies for administration of the agroindustrial complex by the decision of the party and government to introduce a new economic mechanism for management in the agroindustrial complex. The most important thing now is to prepare well and to make the transition in a well-organized manner to the new management conditions, to carry out a thorough analysis of the essence of every change and to assimilate it, and to explain all this to the managers and specialists at the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other enterprises in the agroindustrial complex. It is necessary to help them reorganize their work as rapidly as possible in conformity with the new conditions. Gosagroprom, jointly with Gosplan, Ministry of Finance, and other departments, on the basis of the appropriate unionwide documents, must promptly develop the normative acts which precisely regulate all aspects of the activity under the conditions of the new economic mechanism of management.

Special attention must be devoted to the measures for the fundamental improvement of planning and the increasing of the role and authority of the plans. Gosagroprom, jointly with Gosplan, must immediately engage in the development of the norms and must promptly change over to their practical application in planning.

A very important question is the transition to economically substantiated, cost-accounting methods of management that guarantee the complete ability of every farm, every production link, to pay its own way. The production expenditures are still inadmissibly large, and have a tendency toward increase. Last year, as compared with the previous year, in terms of 100 rubles of gross output in vegetable and animal husbandry, they increased, for the republic as a whole, by 7 percent, and on the farms in Birzhayskiy, Radvilishkiy, Kupishkiy, Mazheykiy, and Plungeskiy rayons, by 10-11 percent. This was the result of the poor conservation measures, mismanagement, and wastefulness. It will be necessary to create an effective mechanism against excessive expenditures, which is based on complete and strict cost accountability. This must be promoted primarily by the cost-accounting contract, which within the next two years is supposed to be completely introduced on every kolkhoz and sovkhos and to encompass all their

workers -- from the rank and file to the managers. In this regard it is necessary to reinforce the farms' economic services and to raise the level of economic proficiency and the responsibility of all the managerial workers and specialists.

At the present time, at the very height of the summer agricultural operations, the fate of the plans for the first year of the five-year plan is being decided on the fields and animal farms. The tasks are complicated and require the maximum straining of all our efforts, the highest organizational spirit, and the use of all our opportunities. During the first five months, as compared with the same period last year, the average milk yield per cow increased by 56 kilograms. However, during recent weeks the daily milk yields have already begun to decrease. On almost a third of the farms they are less than those on the same days last year. The largest number of such farms is in Klaypedskiy, Kretingskiy, Kupishskiy, Skuodasskiy, and Shilutskiy rayons. Milk production must be strictly monitored. At the present time, on fresh repeated pasture areas it is still possible to obtain a large amount of output and we must take full advantage of this possibility, by promptly fertilizing the pastures and guaranteeing efficient care of the milk herd.

Something that worries us is meat production. As of 1 July the purchases of livestock and poultry were reduced in 10 rayons, with that reduction being 5-10 percent in Yurbarkskiy, Vilkasvishskiy, and Shilalskiy rayons. And it must be restated that this is the consequence of the neglected state of animal husbandry on individual farms, and in certain rayons on a considerable number of them. This conclusion was reconfirmed by an inspection that was recently carried out in Vilkasvishskiy Rayon. As everyone knows, that rayon is by no means one of the poor ones. But it turns out that even on the farms which several years ago were counted among the advanced ones, such as the Gizhay, Sheymena, and other farms, animal husbandry, and particularly hog raising, has recently fallen into a decline: the animal farms are in a completely neglected state, the number of animal deaths has been large, and there have been miserly weight increases. And yet those farms have managers, animal-husbandry specialists, and, finally, land which the vegetable husbandrymen on many farms and in many rayons can envy. It is completely obvious that there is a lack of responsibility for the assigned job on the part of the managers of the RAPO and the farms, and a lack of fundamental demandingness toward them by the party's rayon committee. And yet a year ago the Vilkasvishskiy Rayon Committee gave an oral report on this question to the Buro of the LiCP Central Committee. It turns out that the Buro's decision is being poorly executed. It is necessary, Comrade V. Kurmis, to make the proper conclusions and to introduce order immediately.

The success of the further development of animal husbandry is currently being decided in the hay-mowing operations. The weather this year has favored the procurement of feeds. But even under these conditions, high work rates have not been guaranteed everywhere. There have been unjustified delays in carrying out the mowing and the opportunity to obtain feeds with a greater quantity of nutrients has been lost by the farms in Zarasayskiy, Moletskiy, Ignalinskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Kelmeskiy, Mazheykskiy, and Shalchininkskiy rayons. And this has caused the farms to lose the opportunity to grow a good aftermath and to supplement the hay reserves from the second mowing. As was

demonstrated by inspections, some of the farms this year also have had serious shortcomings in organizing the hay-mowing operations, and violations of the technological requirements for the procurement of hay, haylage, and silage. How long will we tolerate this mismanagement and irresponsibility?

At the present time it is important to make sure that all the areas that have been mown are immediately fed with mineral fertilizers. In order to supplement the fodder reserves, in addition to the aftermath, it is necessary to use everywhere other fodder crops and the green mass from nonagricultural land. In a word, it is necessary to do everything to assure that the procurement of fodder is carried out continuously until autumn itself. The assignments that have been defined for this year by the Fodder Program must be fulfilled by every farm.

The time is approaching for the bringing in of the harvest of the grain crops. Harvesting everything that has been grown, losing not a single quintal of grain -- that is the task that confronts us more acutely than it ever has previously. That is why it is necessary in the next few days to complete the preparation of all the harvesting technology, to check carefully the readiness of all the links in the harvesting conveyor line, and to reinforce any of the weak spots. Insufficient attention is being directed, in particular, to the reinforcement of the drying management. How, for example, does one explain and justify that fact? On the Pavasaris Kolkhoz, Pakruoyskiy Rayon; Tarbine Zhemaytiya Kolkhoz, Mazheykskiy Rayon; Yaunoyi Gvardiya Kolkhoz, Shakyayskiy Rayon; the experimental farm at the Rumokskaya Experimental Station, Vilkavishskiy Rayon; and a number of other farms, economical and effective imported grain driers have been lying around uninstalled for 2-3 years. At the same time a tremendous amount of liquid fuel is being consumed for grain-drying purposes in the grass-meal units. That kind of mismanagement cannot be tolerated.

The correct resolution of the tasks for the current moment will determine the success of the fulfillment of the plans for this year, and, consequently, the entire five-year plan. Therefore we must work energetically to resolve them, and must work in an initiatory manner, with the straining of all our efforts.

The resolution of the vitally important socioeconomic problems requires all the party organizations to carry out persistent practical actions and specific measures for the reorganization of party work. "The manner in which the party organizations operate," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized at the Plenum, "largely determines the participation rate of millions of the workers, and the scope and depth of the people's creativity, which is the decisive force for acceleration. It is only by putting man in the center of party work that we will be able to resolve the tasks that have been advanced by the congress. It is in making the turn toward people, toward real life, that one sees the chief sense of the fundamental reorganization of party work."

The months that have elapsed have shown convincingly that the ideas of the congress were perceived understandingly by the majority of the party cadres and are beginning to be embodied in practical deeds. The secretaries and workers at party committees have begun to show up more at the labor collectives, among people. In many cities and rayons the interrelationships

among the party, Soviet, and farm agencies are being organized more correctly. The questions that arise are being resolved more rapidly and in a more responsible manner. There has been an increase in the frankness and sharpness in the posing of problems, and of a critical and self-critical attitude in the evaluations. In this regard, the actions which, first of all, are deserving of a positive evaluation are those carried out by the Vilnyuskiy, Shyaulayskiy, and Alituskiy city committees, and the Pasvalski, Shilutski, Ionavski, Ionishki, and Shyaulayski rural rayon committees of the party.

However, by no means all of our party cadres have become profoundly aware of the necessity to reorganize the party work. In some of the party committees and organizations, one does not yet sense the proper mood, directed at serious, self-critical analysis and the making of critical conclusions from the past. One continues to see the effect of the desire to hold onto the old, the lack of a sense of time, the habit of speaking in "streamlined" terms, and the fear of probing deeply and revealing the true state of affairs.

At a previous plenum, certain rayon party committees were already subjected to criticism for their slowness to act and their wait-and-see attitude with regard to the change in the style and methods of their work. The Plenum of the Central Committee has required all the party's city and rayon committees to channel their practical activity into carrying out the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. Today it must be said outright that a number of party committees have not been making the proper conclusions from this.

We are forced to subject to sharp criticism the work of the party's Pakruoyski Rayon Committee and its first secretary, I. Chepulis. In the party's rayon committee and other rayon agencies, one continues to observe a casual, conciliatory attitude to the state of affairs in agriculture. During the first five months of the current year, the milk yield dropped on six farms. On 11 kolkhozes and sovkhoses there was a reduction in the production of meat and its sale to the state. In the struggle against shortcomings, the party's rayon committee relies poorly under the primary party organizations, and shows no real concern for increasing their role. Communist managers who have committed violations are frequently removed from criticism in their collectives. Last year every third such violator was brought to party responsibility without going through the primary party organizations. One continues to observe the practice of transferring workers who have botched the job or who have compromised themselves to other managerial positions. At plenums of the rayon committee and meetings of many of the primary party organizations, most of the attention continues to be directed at the positive aspects of the activity, while the criticism is basically summed up as simply enumerating the unfulfilled indicators, with no mention being made of the omissions in the work of the party's rayon committee, the rayon executive committee, or the farm agencies. This can go on no longer.

One cannot fail to mention the serious shortcomings in the activity of the party's Prenayski Rayon Committee (First Secretary I. Mintauchkis). There has been a lack of a well-principled approach when promoting the managerial cadres and when evaluating their work. If, for example, a person is not coping with the work in his position as a kolkhoz chairman, he is promoted to the job of first deputy chairman of the RAPO. A situation such as this took

place quite recently, during the current year. We have in mind the former chairman of the Verkne Kolkhoz, B. Mozuras. And that is not the only instance of a subjective approach to cadre work, or to evaluating the work of the managerial cadres.

The party's rayon committee is exerting only a slight effect on the rayon's socioeconomic development, and has been lagging behind in the social reorganization of the rural area. With regard to the existence of fixed nonproduction assets per hectare of agricultural land, Prenayskiy Rayon during the past ten years has dropped to the last place in the republic, whereas, with regard to production assets it has risen from 27th to 14th place. Obviously this has been one-sided development, which will inevitably lead, and has already been leading, to a shortage of working hands on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The Buro of the Central Committee deems it necessary to direct critical comments also at the party's Panemunskiy and Pozhelskiy Rayon committees, in Kaunas; the Kapsukas City Committee; and the Kedaynskiy and Kelmeskiy rayon committees. Instead of the active and creative resolution of the vitally important tasks, they frequently display complacency and inertia, reconcile themselves to the stagnation in cadre work, and are unjustifiably tolerant of persons who are working poorly and who are lagging behind life.

In recent years, especially during the recent campaign to hear reports and hold elections, a rather large group of new first secretaries of the party's city and rayon committee became managers. Most of them undertook their work energetically. But they also include comrades who must work better to fulfill the job that has been assigned to them, who must operate more energetically and professionally, and must assume responsibility more boldly. Recently this was mentioned at a meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committee with the newly elected first secretaries of the party committees, and we hope that that discussion will not have been in vain.

Here it is necessary to recall that high evaluation which was given to the role of the first secretaries of party committees at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized that "it is precisely they who are obliged to set the tone in the work, to demonstrate the breadth of their political vision, their depth of understanding of the tasks, their organizer capabilities, their critical and self-critical attitude in making evaluations, and their party spirit in the highest understanding of that term. Only then can we count on successful results, on a creative atmosphere in the rayon, city, oblast, and republic."

An absolutely mandatory condition for the successful reorganization of party work is the decisive curtailment of the practice whereby the party committees strive to assume the functions of state and economic agencies. In our republic, unfortunately, such situations have not yet been completely eliminated. It is necessary to take decisive steps to get rid of elements of administration by fiat at all levels -- from the primary party organizations to the apparatus of the Central Committee. Every manager of a Soviet,

economic, trade-union, or Komsomol agency must himself, making the complete use of his rights and duties, fulfill the job assigned to him and bear the responsibility for it.

A factor of special importance is the further increase in the combativeness of the primary party organizations. A rather considerable number of them are reconciling themselves to serious shortcomings in the activity of the labor collectives, to the nonfulfillment of the state plans, and to malfeasance and other unworthy behavior on the part of the Communist managers, and are not using their supervisory rights or the opportunities for indoctrinating the collectives. A graphic lesson of what can result from lack of supervision and from permissiveness on the part of party organizations can be provided, in particular, by the situations that have been revealed, in which there were major thefts of socialist property during the purchases of livestock from the public, and which occurred on individual farms in Lazdiyskiy, Plungeskiy, and Varenskiy rayons, and at the Alitus and Klaypeda meat-processing plants. Crude violations of the principle of social justice occurred in Telshyay, when the managerial workers of various organizations unjustifiably improved their own living conditions at the expense of the workers. And yet all that had been done within the sight of the primary party organizations. It is necessary to engage properly in the reorganization of the work of the primary party organizations and to strive persistently to increase their combativeness and independence, and the high rate of initiative and participation on the part of all the Communists.

No reorganization will occur unless, in every party committee, in every party organization, there is firmly established an atmosphere of intolerance toward shortcomings, toward stagnation on the job, and toward the carrying out of measures for effect and the mouthing of empty phrases. In 1985 in Kayshyadorskiy and Shakyayskiy rayons, at rayon committee plenums and meetings of party activists, almost 100 Communists made statements. But not a single one of them expressed specific criticism leveled at the party committees and their secretaries. Criticism continues to extend chiefly from the top down. In our republic, it is as though a kind of psychological barrier has arisen, and it is necessary for us, at any costs, to break that barrier down and to open up a vista for criticism from below. And that criticism must be precisely addressed and constructive. There is nothing else that maintains a spirit of unrest, a spirit of healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, as much as uncompromising, well-principled criticism.

The reorganization and renovation of all spheres of our life and activity require a qualitatively new level of cadre work. The plans for the five-year plan have stipulated measures of a fundamental nature in the area of cadre training and the creation of a system for their continuous education. But, in addition, time requires every worker to make constant efforts for self-education. Otherwise it becomes simply impossible to work effectively.

Special responsibility for the reorganization lies, understandably, on the managerial cadres. On the basis of the personality of the manager, especially a party manager, people judge both the achievements and shortcomings in that real life that they are living, that specific situation in which they are working. A decisive criterion for all promotions and transfers of cadres must

be the workers' ideological-moral qualities, their ability to implement actively the party's political line. We have the opportunities for assuring that the people in all positions are those who meet these requirements completely.

The elimination of the existing shortcomings in this sector largely depends upon the status of the work with the cadres reserve. All the party's city and rayon committees, the ministries and departments, and the departments of the Central Committee must take steps to ensure the fundamental improvement of the formation of the cadres reserve and the work with them.

The party's most urgent tasks continue to include the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. Wherever that struggle is waged in a well-principled and purposeful manner, one can observe tangible shifts in the reinforcement of labor discipline and public order, and in the increase of the cadres' responsibility. However, many party city and rayon committees have not yet achieved a situation in which any violation by Communists of the anti-alcohol legislation is given the strictest party evaluation in the primary party organizations.

In April 1986 a collective drinking party was organized at the Papil'skaya Secondary School imeni S. Daukantas, Akmyanskiy Rayon, with the participation of its director, CPSU member A. Aukšyalis. The school's party organization, in response to this very crude violation of the CPSU Rules, limited itself simply to censuring S. Aukšyalis. But the bureau of the Akmyanskiy Rayon party committee gave the school director only a strict reprimand. And yet, as a result of his conduct, he should be barred completely from work in the field of teaching. The lack of principles on the part of the secretary of the primary party organization also did not receive any evaluation.

One could continue this list of examples of a lenient, liberal attitude toward Communists who have a leaning toward the abuse of alcoholic beverages. An atmosphere of uncompromisingness and intolerance toward drunkards must be created everywhere. A rather large number of shortcomings in the curtailment and prevention of drunkenness have been made by the law-enforcement agencies. The managers of Gosagroprom, Ministry of Trade, and Litpotreboyuz must take more energetic steps to assure the complete satisfying of the public's growing needs for soft drinks. As a whole it must be admitted that in the struggle against alcohol we have not yet achieved the comprehensiveness or proper coordination of our efforts. Therefore it is necessary to carry out this work in a better thought-out manner, with a consideration of the experience that is already available, and even more aggressively.

The CPSU Central Committee has adopted the decree entitled "Measures to Intensify the Struggle Against Unearned Income." The appropriate documents of the USSR Council of Ministers and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet have been published. The party committees must mobilize all the party organizations, all the worker collectives, and the force of public opinion to achieve a sharp intensification of the struggle against those who have taken the path of a parasitical way of life that is alien to the nature of our socialist system, our Soviet way of life.

In his report, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev mentioned the large contribution that the press, television, and radio, and all the mass information media, have been making to the reorganization process. At the present time it is especially important for all of them to be sensitive to discerning the outcropping of everything that is new and advanced, that is engendered by the reorganization in all spheres of life, and for them to work actively to promote a situation in which all this becomes everyone's property. Objectivity, high demandingness, and the sharpness of statements which are made constitute the immutable principles of the party press, which guarantee its high authority.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, at the plenum, directed attention to the fact that the degree of publicity and effectiveness in many local newspapers is still considerably less than that of the central press. And that directly depends upon the position that the party committees occupy. The tasks of the mass information media which evolve from the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were thoroughly discussed by us at a recent meeting with the journalists of our republic. In a word, the correct self-critical conclusions must be made from the plenum decisions both by the party committees and the editorial offices, and the work of the press, television, and radio must be raised to the level of the high demands stated by the 27th CPSU Congress and the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

As a result of the complexity of the tasks in the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres, the demands on ideological work will increase. The CPSU Central Committee is counting on the further activation of the entire ideological front, on the organizing force of the truthful ideas that consolidate the workers in the name of the common cause.

The Message of the CPSU Central Committee to the Workers of the Soviet Union contains a precisely stated program of actions for extending nationwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th Five-Year Plan. It is also a program of actions for the party organizations and for every Communist. It is precisely they who are obliged to become the spirit and guiding force of the nationwide movement for the successful implementation of the assignments of the five-year plan and the historic decisions of the party congress.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has also considered the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Participating in the Warsaw Pact and has completely approved the activity there of the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, and the documents enacted by the conference. The republic's Communists and workers, like the rest of the Soviet nation, warmly approve and support the wise foreign policy of the party and the state, and the new Soviet initiatives that open up the path to disarmament, lasting peace, and security.

Vast, interesting, and responsible tasks lie ahead of us. Carrying them out will be a very important test of the capabilities of every party organization. By decisively reorganizing our work in the spirit of the requirements of the time, we must and shall guarantee a new upsurge in all sectors of economic and social development, and shall fulfill the assignments of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP CC PLENUM REVIEWS CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Mar 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM article, State Information Agency of the GeSSR Council of Ministers: "Information Communication on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Text] On 22 March the second plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia took place. To it were invited the first secretaries of the gorkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia, the secretaries of party committees with the rights of party raykoms, delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, ministers, chairmen of state committees who are not members of the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Georgia, the chairmen of the ispolkoms of city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, the directors of large enterprises and organizations, scientists and cultural figures, and representatives of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Districts and the mass media.

The plenum reviewed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the party organization of the republic resulting from the decisions of the congress.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, D. I. Patlashvili, gave a report.

The following took part in the discussions of the report: The first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom of the Communist Party of Georgia, G. D. Gabuniya, the chairman of the governing board of the kolkhoz of the village of Lykhna of Gudautskiy Rayon, Kh. K. Ayba, the embroideress of the Tbilisi Komsomolka Textile and Fancy Goods Factory, V. S. Zorina, the first deputy chairman of the GeSSR Council of Ministers, O. Ye. Cherkeziya, the brigade leader of the integrated brigade of the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel [Electric Locomotive Construction] Production Association, G. A. Metonidze, the first secretary of the Khashurskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia, I. G. Dzhikurashvili, the director general of the Kutansskiy Automobile Plant Production Association, T. L. Gendzekhadze, the coal-cutter of the Kvansskiy Ore Administration, P. A. Naniyev, the secretary of the party committee for the construction of the Ingurskaya Hydroelectric Power Station, Yu. A. Tsotseriya, the chairman of the Adzharskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, Yu. G. Ungiadze, the president of the GeSSR Academy of Sciences, Ye. K. Kharadze, the GeSSR minister of education, N. Sh. Vasadze,

the metal worker of the Gruznerud [Georgian Non-Metallic] Production Association of the city of Marneuli, G. T. Ayvazov, the chairman of the governing board of the Union of Writers of Georgia, G. Sh. Tsitsishvili, the GeSSR minister of internal affairs, Sh. V. Gorgodze, the first secretary of the Gurdzhaanskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia, D. Ye. Sarishvili, the chairman of the GeSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, A. P. Saneblidze, the GeSSR minister of construction, D. V. Mandzhgaladze, the first secretary of the Bogdanovskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia, V. A. Kochoyan, the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Georgia, D. V. Margvelidze, and the secretary of the party committee of the Tbilisi Silk Production Association, M. L. Burduli.

The concluding remarks at the plenum were given by D. I. Patiashvili.

The plenum adopted a decree concerning the question that was discussed.

The plenum approved the statistical report on the composition of the party organization of Georgia for 1 January 1986 and adopted the appropriate decree in regard to this question.

The plenum reviewed the organizational question.

In connection with the transfer of comrade D. L. Kartvelishvili to the post of head of the Georgia Republic Administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards, the plenum released him from his obligations as a member of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

V. A. Kondratyev, sector chief of the Department of Organizational Party Work, took part in the work of the plenum.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO REPORTS FOR MARCH

Role of Mass Information Viewed

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Mar 86 p 12

[Article by the State Information Agency of the GeSSR Council of Ministers [GRUZ-INFORM]: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia": "The High Mission of the Mass Media"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia examined the question of the participation of the mass media in increasing the organization and strengthening of discipline in the light of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia and the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was noted that the inspections on public catering objects conducted by the newspapers KOMUNISTI, ZARYA VOSTOKA, TBILISI, and VECHERNIY TBILISI, with the participation of representatives of labor collectives and administrative organs, which were aimed at the exposure of facts of absenteeism and drunkenness during working time, as well as speeches on questions of strengthening discipline and law and order, met with broad approval of the public. They fully meet the demands of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the necessity of increasing organization and labor discipline and the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia with respect to the further struggle against negative phenomena. Such a form of public control and the formation of public opinion was acknowledged as important and effective.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia approved the organizational work of the editors of the newspapers KOMUNISTI, ZARYA VOSTOKA, TBILISI, and VECHERNIY TBILISI in regard to the conduct of swoops on public catering enterprises. The republic, oblast, city and rayon newspapers, GRUZINFORM [State Information Agency of the GeSSR Council of Ministers], and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting were charged with the continuation and expansion of the practice of conducting raids with the participation of the public and administrative organs, including in labor collectives, public catering objects, places of entertainment, and highways for motor vehicle transportation for personal use during working time, for the purpose of exposing violators of labor discipline, truants, and drunkards.

The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia must extend every conceivable support and practical assistance in the organization of **raids** and establish strict control over the reaction to the materials published on the basis of the results of the **raid**. Every exposed fact must be made the subject of a principle-guided judgment of the party organizations. The local press should be actively attached to this work, its role and responsibility in the struggle against anti-social manifestations and in the strengthening of organization and discipline should be increased.

The attention of the first secretaries of the party committees, the directors of the ministries, state committees, departments and organizations was called to the necessity of a principled and businesslike approach to critical statements of the press, television and radio, in strict conformity with the demands of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on facts of excessive reliance on orders and decrees and the suppression of criticism with respect to the editors of the newspapers VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT and VODNYY TRANSPORT.

The GeSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the local organs of internal affairs were charged with assisting the mass media in the organization and conduct of **raids** with the strict observance of the law and legal norms. The Ministry of Justice of the republic must organize purposeful legal propaganda, including through the press, television and radio, on questions related to law and order and discipline.

Medical, Industrial Improvement Urged

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia discussed the question of the first and foremost organizational and political measures in regard to the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The party committees of the republic were charged with conducting work to realize the decisions of the congress of the party in a planned, systematic, and thorough manner, to convey the documents of the congress to every worker, promoting in so doing the further increase of the public and labor activeness of the masses and the development of socialist competition for the successful execution of the tasks for the year 1986 and the 12th Five-Year-Plan as a whole. The trade union and Komsomol organizations, the Soviets of People's Deputies, the organs of People's Control, ideological institutions, and the mass media of the republic must be included on a broad basis in the organizational and political work in regard to the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, along with the party organizations.

The question of organizational and political work in regard to the realization of the directive of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia concerning the declaration of the 12th Five-Year Plan as the five-year plan of general concern about the school. An account of the decree adopted with respect to this question will be published.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia gave a sharp and principled evaluation of the facts of food poisoning that took place

in the republic in February of this year. It was noted that these facts are the result of gross violations of the technology of the production and preservation of products, unsanitary conditions of manufacturing in enterprises for the production of food products, the non-observance of the specified dates of their sale, and unsatisfactory medical and sanitary and epidemiological control over the workers of catering establishments.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia acknowledged the unsatisfactory work of the Ministry of Health of the republic with respect to the provision of medical and sanitary and epidemiological control in the sphere of food production and issued a strong reprimand, with entry on the registration card, to the minister, comrade G. Lezhava, a member of the CPSU.

The deputy minister of health of the GeSSR, T. Chkoniya, for failure to secure the requisite level of activity of the sanitary and epidemiological service and the failure to take exhaustive measures to eliminate the most flagrant violations and shortcomings in it, as well as for actions in the exchange of apartments unseemly for a communist, was excluded from the ranks of the CPSU and removed from the post he occupied.

Having taken into consideration that the GeSSR deputy minister of health, comrade G. Kerashvili, a member of the CPSU, has not been working in this post for a long time, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia limited itself to issuing him a reprimand, with entry on the registration card, for most flagrant violations and shortcomings in the activity of the commission for preventive medical inspections of the workers in food establishments, for the weakening of control and exactingness, as the result of which cases of the formal conduct of medical certification, extortions and corruption are taking place, cases of poisoning people.

The GeSSR deputy minister for baked products, comrade Sh. Lukhutashvili, a member of the CPSU, was issued a reprimand, with entry on the registration card, for failure to take the requisite measures to strengthen discipline, the prevention of misappropriations and other abuses, serious shortcomings in the organization of department control in regard to the observance of sanitary-hygienic and manufacturing norms in enterprises of the baking and confectionery industry.

Cognizance was taken of the fact that the Bureau of the Tbilisi Party Gorkom issued a severe reprimand to comrade G. Abesadze, the chief of the Health Administration of the Ispolkom of the Tbilisi City Soviet.

The attention of the Ministry for Baked Goods and the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the republic was called to the necessity of increasing the demand from the directors of the associations and enterprises of the confectionery industry for the state of the struggle against misappropriations, violations of manufacturing and sanitary norms, the selection and placing of personnel, the securing of the output of production of guaranteed quality, and the removal of obsolete types of goods from production.

The Tbilisi Party Gorkom and the Tbilisi Gorispolkom had pointed out to them the weakening of the work of the party rayon committees and the rayispolkoms in

regard to securing the requisite sanitary condition in the capital of the republic, including in food production, trade and public catering establishments.

Decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the GeSSR Council of Ministers were adopted on the development of the raw material base and the increase of the technical level of the nonferrous metallurgy enterprises located in the Georgian SSR during 1986-1990, as well as on strengthening control over the technical level and on the approval of a goal-oriented integrated program for increasing the quality and competitiveness of industrial production being turned out by the enterprises of the republic during the years 1986-1990.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia discussed the article "Three Stops on Bolshaya Gruzinskaya", published in the newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA, in which the question concerning inadequate attention of a number of republic ministers and departments, organizations and creative unions to memorial places in Moscow symbolizing the centuries-long friendship of the Russian and Georgian peoples, was correctly posed, in the spirit of the demands of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Concrete measures were outlined in regard to the eradication of shortcomings existing in the activity of the House-Memorial "History of the Georgian Population in Moscow During the 17th-19th Centuries"--a branch of the Museum of the Friendship of the Peoples of the GeSSR Academy of Sciences, its conversion into a genuine center for the study of Russo-Georgian relations, a center for the propagation of the friendship of peoples, international and patriotic education, especially of young people and students from Georgia studying in Moscow.

Several other questions of the economic and socio-political life of the republic were also examined at the sessions of the Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of Georgia.

Sobriety, Cadre Work Discussed

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 March 86 p 1

[Text] At its regular session, the Bureau of the Central Committee of Georgia reviewed the course of the implementation of the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. It was noted that, in spite of the practical work that has been done, the organization of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism in the light of the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress remains inadequate and requires improvement and further activization. It was acknowledged that the work in this direction at times has a formal character. The obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia and the soviet organs of the republic were charged with reconsidering and implementing, in all labor collectives and in the place of residence of the population, a complex of concrete measures aimed at the strengthening of the struggle for abstinence. The measures being realized must be closely coordinated with the improvement of matters in production, the strengthening of socialist discipline, order and organization, the development of labor and public activeness of the

workers, and the creation of a healthy moral climate everywhere. It was called to the attention of the first secretaries of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party that they are personally responsible for the state of affairs with respect to the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia pointed out to the Sukhumskiy, Tskhinvalskiy, and Chiaturskiy gorkoms, the Lenin city of Tbilisi, and the Gurdzhanskiy and Tsalkskiy raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia that the measures being realized by them guarantee effective control over the realization of the directives of the party in regard to this question. It was also noted that the ministries of culture, trade and health of the republic and the Georgian Union of Consumers' Cooperatives did not fully secure the implementation of the measures provided for by the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.

The question of personnel work in the Information Agency under the Council of Ministers of the republic was examined. The Bureau of the Central Committee noted that the leadership and the party organization of GRUZINFORM [State Information Agency Under the GeSSR Council of Ministers] are conducting certain work to increase the effectiveness of the information and propaganda activity of the agency. At the same time, insufficient use is made of the creative potential of the collective and there are serious shortcomings and errors in personnel policy. The collegium and the party bureau of GRUZINFORM have been charged with taking urgent measures to remove these shortcomings, to secure a fundamental change of approach to work with personnel in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, and to bring about a decisive improvement of the quality of the literary and photographic materials being published.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia reviewed the question of serious shortcomings of the Council for Economic Education of Workers under the Signakhskiy Party Raykom in the work on the organization of the economic training of the workers, the improvement of its content and an increase of the role in the search for reserves of production efficiency, and the general strengthening of discipline and order. The work of the raykom in this direction was deemed unsatisfactory. Directions were given to the chairman of the Rayon Council for Economic Education of Workers and the second secretary of Signakhskiy Party Raykom, comrade N. Gligvashvili, for the low level of leadership of the system of economic education, formalism, and serious shortcomings in it. An exposition of the decree adopted in regard to this question will be published.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia summed up the 5 months of wintering of cattle in public farms of the Georgian SSR, and also reviewed the question of the wintering of sheep on Kizlyarskiye and intrarepublic winter pastures. A strict party assessment was given to the shortcomings and omissions existing in this important matter; measures were outlined in regard to the further development of animal husbandry of the republic in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. An exposition of the decrees adopted in regard to this question will be published.

The question of the work with written and oral appeals of workers to party committees of the republic in 1985 was discussed. The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia obligated the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, ministries and departments to increase their exactingness toward directors of organizations, institutions, and enterprises in regard to the correct organization of the work with appeals of citizens, and to constantly show concern for an attentive and respectful attitude toward people, their needs and questions.

The republic socialist competition to increase the production and procurements of animal husbandry products for 1985 was summed up. Also summed up were the results of the republic socialist competition for the procurement of feeds for 1985. An exposition of the decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the GeSSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Union Council, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Georgia adopted in regard to these questions will be published.

Decisions concerning other questions of the economic and socio-political life of the republic were also adopted at the session of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Administrative Responsibility Stressed

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] At its regular session, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia examined the question of the work of the administration and the party organizations of the Rustavi Azot [Nitrogen] and Khimvolokno [Chemical Fiber] Production Associations and the Batumi Oil Refinery in regard to the training and skill improvement of personnel and deemed it unsatisfactory. Strict orders were given to the members of the CPSU, the directors of the Azot Association, comrade G. Gogoladze, the Khimvolokno Association, comrade E. Gabrichidze, and the Batumi Oil Refinery, comrade A. Chinchaladze, for failure to fulfill the plans for the certification of engineering and technical workers and the presence of formalism in this important matter. Measures were planned to secure a radical change in the work with respect to the training and skill improvement of personnel in the enterprises named. The Batumi and Rustavi gorkoms of the Communist Party of Georgia were charged with examining the question of the personal responsibility of the persons directly responsible for the work in this direction.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia discussed the state of the struggle against parasitism in the republic and measures to strengthen it in light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. It was noted that, as the result of serious errors and shortcomings in the activity of many party, soviet, and administrative organs in regard to the prevention of parasitism, this problem remains one of the most urgent and topical ones. At the local level, the requisite coordination of efforts of all interested organs is not always secured and systematic and purposeful work in regard to the struggle against parasitism is not always conducted. The Bureau of the Central Committee deemed the work being conducted in the Mtskhetskiy Rayon, the Leniniski and the

imeni 26 komissarov rayons of the city of Tbilisi and the city of Poti in regard to the prevention of parasitism and the struggle against parasitism unsatisfactory and not meeting the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. The attention of the first secretaries of the Mtskhetskiy, Leninskiy, and imeni 26 komissarov raykoms and the Poti Gorkom of the party was drawn to the necessity of the fundamental improvement of the party guidance of this work and control over it.

The GeSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs was charged with examining the question of the personal responsibility of the chiefs of the departments of internal affairs of Mtskhetskiy Rayon and Leninskiy Rayon of the city of Tbilisi.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia obligated the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to examine the intensification of the struggle against parasitism as the most important condition for strengthening socialist law and order and improving the moral-psychological climate, to increase the demand and exactingness toward the directors of soviet, public health and economic organs, and the organs of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems for the state of this work, the elimination of formalism and show in it, and to call to strict account before the party the officials who do not secure the execution of concrete measures with respect to sponging elements.

Having examined cases of gross violations of state discipline in the system of Tsekavshiri [Georgian Union of Consumer Societies], the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia emphasized that an atmosphere of irresponsibility and permissiveness developed in conditions of lack of control on the part of the governing board of the Georgian Union of Consumer Cooperatives in the Gruzkoopselpromzagottorg [Georgian Cooperative Agricultural Industry Procurement and Trade]. As a result, the fulfillment of the plan for commodity turnover is not being secured and cases of waste, misappropriations and other gross violations have become possible. The work of the governing board of Tsekavshiri in regard to the struggle against negative phenomena, the securing of the fulfillment of plan tasks and the safety of cooperative property, and the selection, training and placing of personnel was deemed unsatisfactory.

For the weakening of leadership and a conciliatory attitude toward serious shortcomings and violations, comrade K. Shavishvili, chairman of the governing board of Tsekavshiri and member of the CPSU, was given a reprimand, with entry on the registration card.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia agreed with the proposal of the governing board of the Georgian Union of Consumer Cooperatives concerning the dismissal of the deputy chairman of the governing board of Tsekavshiri, comrade G. Mardanov, a CPSU member, from the post he occupied for the manifestation of scatter-brainedness and actions which were conducive to various violations of financial and economic plan discipline and all kinds of machinations.

The chairman of the Gruzkoopselpromzagottorg Association and CPSU member, comrade V. Piranishvili, was dismissed from his post for gross violations in his work. The Kalininskiy Party Raykom of the city of Tbilisi was charged with

examining the question of the party responsibility of G. Mardanov and V. Piranishvili. The party raykom will also examine the question of the party responsibility of the secretary of the party committee of the Tsekavshiri apparatus, comrade T. Skhirgladze.

Several other questions of the economic and socio-political life of the republic were also discussed at the session of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

8970

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO REPRIMANDS, CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 May 86 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia"]

[Text] At a regular meeting of the CPGe Central Committee Buro, results of the communist voluntary work day (subbotnik) dedicated to the 116th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth were summed up. It was noted that on 19 April 1986 workers of the republic conducted the communist voluntary work day in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Wages entered on the books for the voluntary work day and profits received in an amount of 3,683,000 rubles will be directed towards the construction of public health projects in the villages.

The CPGe Central Committee Buro heard the report of the Leninskiy Party Raykom of the city of Kutaisi about improving the style of party leadership in view of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. After noting certain projects that are being accomplished in this direction, the CPGe Central Committee Buro emphasized that the style and methods of activity in the Leninskiy Party Raykom of the city of Kutaisi still do not correspond to growing demands, and do not fully answer the needs for the psychological reorientation of personnel. Excessive organization and the generation of too much paper work have not yet been overcome. Conditions of complacency are not being eliminated actively enough; there is not an energetic enough development of criticism and self-criticism; and an evaluation based on principle is not always given when regulations or norms of social life are violated.

The need for reorientation in a number of rayon organizations was formally noted and the interest in effecting various measures continues. These shortcomings are occasioned to a large extent by the fact that employees of the party raykom are slow to overcome mental inertia in order to eliminate the formalism that has been discovered and the "bureau style" of work.

The CPGe Central Committee Buro has obliged the Leninskiy Party Raykom of the city of Kutaisi to eliminate shortcomings that have been noted, to introduce practical measures for accelerating the reorientation in party work style with the aim of everywhere affirming a businesslike, exacting atmosphere of initiative and creativity based on principle and self-criticism, and to ensure a gravitational shift to the lively organizational work in primary party organizations, to monitoring and checking what has been done and strengthening

discipline and individual work with people.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of Georgia's Communist Party have been entrusted with the task of examining, constantly and from a critical position, the course of the reorganization and the extent to which it corresponds to the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress in each work place, in each labor collective, in party, soviet and social organizations, and in all administrative agencies.

The question was discussed about the status of increasing the level of employment of able-bodied citizens of the Georgian SSR in the public economy and measures that are being taken to do this. A set of concrete measures aimed at ensuring full employment of the republic's able-bodied population in public production has been planned, and a scheme for distributing and utilizing labor resources during the 12th Five-Year Plan was approved.

The results of plan fulfillment in retail goods turnover throughout the republic during the first quarter of 1986 were examined.

After noting shortfalls in realizing the plan for goods turnover, the CPGe Central Committee Buro judged as unsatisfactory the work of the GSSR Ministry of Trade, the management of the Central Caucasus Consumers' Goods Administration (Tsekavshir) and a few departments and ministries that did not bring about quality improvement and an increase in the output of popular consumption goods. Also admitted as unsatisfactory was the Tbilisi party gorkom's work on strengthening discipline in the area of trade, developing commodity turnover, improving party leadership by sector, and also implementing reprimands expressed earlier.

Also admitted as unsatisfactory was the Tbilisi city ispolkom leaders' work on improving management in the area of trade. For not providing the necessary monitoring of progress in fulfilling plan assignments on commodity turnover, for not taking effective measures to ensure their implementation and for not carrying out earlier decisions to improve trade administration, CPSU member and deputy chairman of the Tbilisi city ispolkom Comrade O. Edzhibadze was reprimanded.

The CPGe Central Committee Buro has obliged party committees to become more concretely involved in questions of improving management in the area of trade, to organize effective monitoring of the progress of fulfilling commodity turnover plan assignments and to ensure that half-year plans are fulfilled.

The CPGe Central Committee Buro has examined the question of the personal responsibility of CPSU member and chairman of the Dmanisskiy Rayispolkom K. Nabiyev for gross violations displayed in the business of procuring dog roses from the people, for promoting the theft of state funds and also for utilizing his official position for personal aims.

The CPGe Central Committee Buro agreed with the decisions of the Dmanisskiy Party Raykom Buro to issue a stern reprimand of K. Nabiyev and enter a report of it, and with the session of the Dmanisskiy Rayon Peoples Deputies Council to relieve him of his duties as chairman of the rayon ispolkom.

The Secretariat of the CPGe Central Committee, after discussing the question of the work of the Transcaucasus Transportation Prosecutor's Office and the Georgian Administration of Internal Affairs on Transportation to strengthen discipline and law and order on railroad transport and to ensure the protection of national economy cargoes, noted certain positive work that has recently been carried out in this direction. However, the activity of law enforcement agencies still does not answer today's needs. Measures have been determined to strengthen the fight against crime and to prevent legal violations on railroad transport.

At sessions of the CPGe Central Committee Buro and Secretariat decisions were adopted concerning a number of other questions of the republic's economic, social and political life.

12962

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS STRESS QUALITY

Factory Party, Management Work Scored

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed article under the rubric "In the Kirghiz CP Central Committee":
"Improving Production Quality"]

[Text] The Kirghiz CP Central Committee examined the question of the party buro's and management's work at the Frunze 40 Let Oktyabrya Sewing Factory on improving quality of production output.

In the adopted decree, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia points out that the party buro and management of Frunze 40 Let Oktyabrya Sewing Factory are doing significant work on mobilizing available reserves for increasing production and improving quality and assortment of consumer goods. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the output of better quality products with the N index increased 2.5-fold, especially fashionable items sold on the basis of contract prices, which increased 5.5-fold. Their relative share in the total volume of production reached 48.1 percent, which is 1.5-fold higher than the average sectoral level. Output of first-grade products comprised 98.6 percent compared to 97.7 percent of the plan.

Thanks to able and creative use of the experience of the country's leading related enterprises, a comprehensive system of product quality control was worked out at the factory on the basis of interrelated technical, economic, social and organizational measures and is operating effectively. This makes it possible, while relying on the broad participation of the enterprise's workers, to actively influence all the stages in creation of quality--from development to the output of an item.

For this purpose, many questions were solved at the factory connected with improvement of the structure of management and organization of labor, introduction of progressive production processes and acceleration of modernization and reequipment. Through reduction of the tri-level system of management of shops, the technological service was strengthened. Shop assortment specialization was carried out. During the past 5-year plan, 460 measures relating to new equipment and technology were introduced with an

,conomic effect of more than 1 million rubles, and 4 production flows and 1 sector were comprehensively mechanized. For the purpose of modernizing existing equipment, each year about 500 accessories and small-scale mechanization equipment are introduced. As a result, the level of production mechanization has reached 78 percent.

Serious attention has been paid to introduction of the brigade form of work organization and stimulation, which at the present time includes more than 86 percent of the workers. Forty-five complex and 11 specialized cost-accounting brigades of the new type have been created. They work on a single job order with pay based on final results.

A lot has been done for timely and qualitative training and upgrading qualifications of worker personnel. At the factory, four methodological offices were organized, special-purpose courses and advanced-experience schools have been created, with 1,200 persons undergoing training each year. For the purpose of attracting new workers to the enterprise, work is systematically conducted with Vocational and Technical School No 17, Interschool Teaching and Production Combine No 1 and three sponsored schools.

Socialist competition has been widely launched at the factory for high-quality production output at each workplace. For this conditions were worked out for conferment of the titles Outstanding Quality Worker, Master [with] Golden Hands and High Work Efficiency and Quality Brigade. This has motivated workers to upgrade their qualifications and to master related operations and the whole cycle of sewing items and to turn over products on first presentation. All the workers fulfill output norms.

The party bureau constantly maintains at the center of attention questions of increasing the responsibility of managers and specialists for creation of the requisite organizational, technical and economic conditions ensuring high productivity and quality of production; reports of communist managers and specialists are systematically discussed.

For the purpose of strengthening the role of engineering and technical personnel, a complex of measures was introduced for increasing their activity. The factory's chief specialists were combined into four sectors according to the basic directions of product quality control. They determine the enterprise's prospects of development and, due to close cooperation with subcontractors, ensure the viability of developed new models and timely reorganization of production processes for product output in demand by the population. The creation of 18 work groups of engineering and technical personnel and their assignment to production flows has significantly strengthened production discipline and raised the quality of production output.

Social and personal-service questions are comprehensively solved at the factory. The newly introduced production-personal service building has made it possible to improve the work conditions of the cutting shop, to organize the study-course combine and to double the size of the dining room. An order table and a comprehensive center for personal services have been opened. There are also boarding facilities with 400 places and a pioneer camp with 320

places. This has contributed to retaining personnel in the collective and reducing turnover 1.5-fold.

All this has made it possible for the factory to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan and adopt socialist commitments. The target of the 11th Five-Year Plan for volume of commodity production was completed ahead of schedule on 25 August 1985. Sewn items were produced above plan in the amount of 21.7 million rubles. Contractual commitments for prescribed-assortment deliveries were entirely fulfilled. Economic penalties and claims relating to quality of manufactured products were practically absent. Each year, up to 68 percent of the patterns are renewed. An hourly steady rhythm in the operation of the enterprise has been attained. More than 300 leading production workers fulfilled six or more annual targets for the past 5-year plan and 9 persons--two individual 5-year plans. The factory's collective for 12 years has been the winner of the All-Union Socialist Competition, gaining the award of the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

At the same time, the party buro does not always coordinate organizational and political work with concrete tasks of the enterprise, does not make big demands on managers for elimination of deficiencies and has not succeeded in having commissions for exercise of control over the work of management work actively. In the collective, cases have not been eliminated of violation of production discipline, GOST requirements, and technical conditions. Demand work has not been organized at the requisite level. During the past 5-year plan, enterprise-brand long-kept goods and those that were not selling well accumulated in the amount of 435,000 rubles at trading organizations. Deliveries of products according to the scale of sizes and heights and runs of small series for the production of experimental batches were not organized. The relative share of physically obsolete machines is high. Planned amortization deductions for the repair of fixed capital are being poorly utilized. Work is not being done on the creation of comprehensively mechanized basic production.

The party buro pays little attention to increasing the activity of the komsomol organization in developing technical creativity of young people and the responsibility of the trade-union committee for the creation of normal social and personal-service conditions of workers.

The Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Tentiyeu) has not completely resolved the questions of modernization and reequipment of the factory, timely training of specialists for maintenance of equipment, strengthening cooperation between textile and clothing enterprises and provision of accessories.

Frunze Gorkom (Comrade Chinaliyev) and the Sverdlovskiy Party Raykom (Comrade Poluektova) do not provide sufficient aid to the factory's party buro in organizing work for acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the creation for each worker of conditions for the attainment of high production indicators and improvement of product quality. They feebly boost the responsibility of heads of soviet and economic organizations for the state of cultural, personal and municipal services operating at the enterprise.

The Kirghiz CP Central Committee noted the positive work of the Frunze 40 Let Oktyabrya Sewing Factory on improving the quality of produced products, and approved the initiative of the collective for providing patronage aid in improving the production work of the Frunze Production Sewing Association imeni 1 May and bringing it up to the level of the sector's leading enterprises.

The party, trade-union and komsomol organizations and the factory's management are to concentrate their chief attention on mobilizing the collective to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, to raise the level of organizational and mass political work, to activate the search for possibilities to further improve the quality of products and to work out and implement practical measures aimed at the elimination of defects and successful fulfillment of the targets of the 12th Five-Year Plan and the Complex Program of Development of Consumer-Goods Production and the Service Sphere for Kirghiz SSR for 1986-2000.

The factory's management (Comrades Satarov and Degtyareva) and the party hero (Comrade Karlova) are directed to make fuller use of the capabilities of the new form of management for the purpose of speeding up scientific and technical progress and improving the employment of labor, material and financial resources to boost production efficiency. They are also to stimulate the activity of engineering and technical personnel and raise their responsibility for rapid assimilation of production capacities of newly installed equipment and mechanization of labor-intensive processes in basic and auxiliary production operations and for the introduction of progressive production processes, more efficient use of raw and other materials and the creation of necessary organizational, technical and economic conditions ensuring high labor productivity and product quality.

The Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Tentiyeu) to adopt necessary measures for ensuring timely accomplishment of plans of reequipment and modernization of the factory, further improvement of social and personal-service conditions of workers and training of specialists for maintenance of production equipment. They are to work out proposals for production in the republic of necessary accessories for sectoral enterprises and to submit them for examination by the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers.

The Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, in working out a complex program in conformity with the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia "On Tasks for Fulfilling the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 2 January 1986 'On Additional Measures for Retainment of Cadres in Production Associations and at Enterprises of the Sewing, Leather and Knitwear Industry of the Organization of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry' should make provision for all questions of social and economic development of 40 Let Oktyabrya Factory.

For the purpose of study and broad dissemination of the positive work experience of Frunze 40 Let Oktyabrya Sewing Factory on improving quality of produced goods, it would be useful to conduct a republic seminar of party, economic, trade-union and komsomol personnel in the second half of 1986 in the city of Frunze, and to organize at Kirghiz SSR Exhibition of Economic

Achievements an exposition disclosing to other labor collectives the ways and means of achievement at 40 Let Oktyabrya Factory of high end results in improving product quality on the basis of a system of comprehensive control over product quality.

Osh, Issyk-Kul, and Talas obkoms and Frunze Gorkom of the Communist Party of Kirghizia need to intensify mass political and organizational work in labor collectives of light-industry enterprises relating to wide-scale dissemination of the experience of Frunze 40 Let Oktyabrya Sewing Factory on improving the quality of produced products. They must develop practical measures for intensifying work in this direction which will make it possible already in the 12th Five-Year Plan not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill plan targets for increasing production of index N products of improved quality, particularly fashionable items sold at contractual prices.

Socialist Competition Awards Noted

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 24 Apr 86 p 1

[Unsigned article under the rubric "In the Kirghiz Cp Central Committee, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz Labor Union Council and the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee: "More High Quality Goods"]

[Text] The Kirghiz CP Central Committee, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz SSR Trade-Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee of Kirghizia adopted the decree "On a Republic Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment of Targets of the 12th Five-Year Plan Set by the Complex Program of Development of Consumer Goods-Production and the Service Sphere of Kirghiz SSR for 1986-2000."

It is pointed out in the decree that for purposes of boosting the creative initiative and activeness of workers in relation to unconditional fulfillment of the Complex Program of Development of Consumer-Goods Production and the Service Sphere of Kirghiz SSR for 1986-2000 increasing the contribution of each oblast, city, rayon, sector and labor collective in the solution of this most important task and increasing the responsibility of local organs in satisfaction of the population's buyer demand, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz SSR Trade-Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee of Kirghizia found it necessary to organize a republic socialist competition for the fulfillment of targets of the 12th Five-Year Plan set by this program.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, oblast, city and rayon executive committees, ministries and departments, party, trade-union and komsomol organizations and economic heads of enterprises and organizations of the republic are requested to adopt measures for launching during the 12th Five-Year Plan a socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of targets set by the Complex Program of Development of Consumer-Goods Production and the Service Sphere of Kirghiz SSR for 1986-2000.

It is stressed in the decree that the efforts of the competitors should be aimed at finding additional resources for increasing production, expanding the assortment of consumer goods and improving their quality, establishing as quickly as possible production of new goods enjoying high demand and utilizing more fully existing production reserves, including through economy of raw materials and wide-scale utilization of local materials and production wastes as well as maximally providing the republic's population with diverse paid services and improving their quality.

For the purpose of rewarding oblasts, cities and rayons of republic subordination and collectives of enterprises and organizations as well as production leaders--winners of the republic socialist competition on work results for the year are to institute eight Red Challenge Banners of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz SSR Trade-Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee of Kirghizia with diplomas and first monetary prizes as well as three second and three third prizes, 30 honorary testimonials and 30 testimonials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz SSR Trade-Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee of Kirghizia with valuable gifts.

For the purpose of awarding especially outstanding leading workers and innovators of production, it has been decided to institute:

--for enterprises of light and local industry--10 honorary titles "Winner of Prize imeni Geroi Sotsialisticheskogo Truda Electric Sewing-Machine Operator A. Aytkulova and Weaver A. Sunchaliyeva" with an award of the winner's honorary Badge and a monetary prize in the amount of 100 rubles;

--for leading workers of mass vocations of enterprises and organizations--participants of the republic competition--50 honorary badges "Winner of Republic Socialist Competition for Fulfilling the Complex Program for Goods and Services" with a monetary prize of 50 rubles;

--for engineering and technical personnel of enterprises and organizations--participants of the republic competition--20 honorary badges "Best Specialist For Production of Goods and Provision of Services" with a monetary prize of 50 rubles.

Approval was given for the way in which the results were tallied of the republic socialist competition during the 12th Five-Year Plan for successful fulfillment of targets set by the Complex Program of Development of Consumer-Goods Production and the Service Sphere of Kirghiz SSR for 1986-2000.

Statutes were enacted for the honorary title "Winner of Prize Heroes of Socialist Labor Sewing-Machine Operator A. Aytkulova and Weaver A. Sunchaliyeva, " the honorary badge "Winner of Republic Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment of the Complex Program for Goods and Services" and the honorary title "Best Specialist for Production of Goods and Provision of Services."

It is suggested that the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and editorial boards of republic and local newspapers describe in the press and on radio and television the course of the socialist competition as well as the work experience of winners and leading production workers.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, oblast, city, rayon executive committees, trade-union committees, komsomol organs, ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations are under obligation to ensure broad involvement of workers in socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the targets set by the Complex Program of Development of Consumer-Goods Production and the Service Sphere, to work out regional, sectoral and intraplant conditions of competition, to let every worker know of them, to systematically monitor the course of its fulfillment and to provide the necessary practical assistance in the localities. It is also necessary to utilize in every possible way forms proved in the practice of competition for the title "Best in His Vocation" and "Outstanding Quality Worker" and for the right to work with an individual mark and others, and to develop joint operations of subcontractors according to the principle of a "work relay."

The Kirghiz CP Central Committee, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz SSR Trade-Union Council and the Komsomol Central Committee of Kirghizia expressed the firm conviction that all sectoral workers of the republic's economy will widely launch the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of targets set by the Complex Program of Development of Consumer-Goods Production and the Service Sphere for 1986-2000 and ensure the implementation of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Party Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR: SHORTCOMINGS OF MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS REVIEWED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[ELTA report: "The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Yesterday, 12 April, a meeting of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers was held at which measures for implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party were discussed.

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party P. Grishkyavichus, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party V. Astrauskas and A. Brazauskas, member of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, members of the republic government and their deputies, heads of departments, responsible personnel of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the Lithuanian Council of Ministers and the republic's Gosplan and heads of other republic departments and organizations took part in the work of the meeting.

Chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers V. Sakalauskas presented a report on measures for implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

"In the party's economic strategy, a significant role is assigned to the 12th Five-Year Plan," Comrade V. Sakalauskas said. "It must be a turning point in all respects. In the course of the 5-year plan, national income in the republic should be increased by 19-21 percent and in the period to the year 2000--by 1.9-2.0-fold with a similar rise in labor productivity. This is a difficult task, but we are obliged to successfully solve it.

"However, the national income's growth rate in recent years displays a clearly expressed decreasing tendency. Other undesirable developments have also been revealed: the growth rate of socialized labor is being reduced, and materials intensiveness is growing in material production. During the 11th Five-Year plan, in industry under the Council of Ministers one-quarter fewer mechanized and automated lines, mechanized shops and sectors were introduced than during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. In industry, 56 percent of the work has been mechanized, but this level is growing very insignificantly. The share of labor productivity growth is being curtailed in introduction of hardware, and

the contribution of sectorial science is small. Most ministries and departments and Gosplan, as can be seen from the quality program being developed, devote insufficient attention to questions of quality. The program designates extremely few targets for raising the relative share of products of the highest category in public production.

"Many televisions, tape recorders, dishware, knitwear and ready-made garments, bread, confectionery products and nonalcoholic drinks are classed as rejects, especially in the system of the Lithuanian Republic Union of Consumer Cooperatives. Footwear quality has improved somewhat but is still far from ideal. Improvement of local-industry products is imperceptible.

"Things are also not going too well with respect to quality in agriculture. The quality of fruit, vegetables and potatoes is low. More than 2 percent of cattle and pigs sold to the state are substandard. Production of bacon has been reduced significantly.

"In the past 10 years, approximately 700,000 hectares of agricultural land were improved. Considerably more mineral and organic fertilizers were applied, but the yield of grain crops during the 11th Five-Year plan increased by only 1.3 quintals compared to the 9th Five-Year Plan, that of vegetables by 4 quintals, while that of potatoes dropped 2 quintals per hectare.

"Production of animal-husbandry products is increasing at an inadequate rate. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, on farms of all categories, the production of meat and milk increased compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan, that is over the course of 10 years by slightly more than 5 percent. Daily weight gains of livestock have still not reached the 1977 level, although expenditures of fodder on production of one quintal of beef and pork were increased by 12 percent.

"Inadequate attention is being paid to implementation of the Complex Program for Development of Production of Consumer Goods and Development of the Services Sphere. The Ministry of Light Industry planned to produce these goods in 1986 in an amount of 12 million rubles less than provided in the program and in the first quarter further reduced their production. The production of consumer goods at enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry is being insufficiently single-mindedly specialized and concentrated. Many complaints exist at the Ministry of Furniture and Paper Industry. Production of consumer goods is being reduced by the Lithuanian Republic Union of Consumer Societies.

"The volume of personal services in the republic is still slow in being expanded. Trade as well is lagging behind present-day demands. The Ministry of Trade is unsatisfactorily supervising and coordinating the trade activities of other ministries and departments. It studies and forecasts demand in a and cooperates inadequately with executive committees. Many serious defects are to be found in the work of the board of the Lithuanian Republic Union of Consumer Societies.

"The possibilities of economical and rational utilization of material resources are inadequately utilized. Worktime losses are being reduced, but

are still comparatively great. Losses of agricultural products are also considerable and outlays on their production are high. A great deal of concern is called for in protection of socialist property and losses from fire. Ministries and departments must immediately undertake decisive actions to significantly improve safeguarding of socialist property. The finance and internal-affairs ministries as well as the State Arbitration Commission have to work considerably more actively in this sphere.

"The Ministry of Education has to decisively reorganize its work. It is necessary for it to more effectively overcome problems in implementation of the school reform and to improve teaching of 6-year old children and the labor training of pupils. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have to more decisively improve the quality of training of young specialists and skilled workers.

"Serious defects also exist in the work of the Ministry of Health. Therapeutic and preventive institutions have not reorganized their work in accordance with the requirements of the time. The number of complaints concerning unworthy behavior of medical personnel, their unprofessional work, abuse of official position and other problems has not been reduced.

"The Ministry of Culture is still ineffective in influencing all cultural processes and unsatisfactorily solves questions of cultural work among the masses, especially in the countryside, and of training and keeping of personnel. Cultural and recreational parks are poorly maintained and utilized. No common language exists for certain executive committees.

"During the 12th Five-Year Plan, 13 rayon and 134 rural houses of culture will be built. The Ministry of Culture must do everything possible for these facilities to be timely and well designed, built and staffed with personnel.

"The State Committee for Cinematography is still ineffectively improving the processes of creation and production of motion-picture films. Many rundown places for showing films exist, while in some large rural settlements they are not shown at all.

"The decisive role in carrying out the tasks set by the party belongs to the individual. For this reason, it is necessary to devote considerably more attention to the personnel question, especially executive personnel." The speaker pointed out that first and foremost central administrative staffs should be bolstered for ministries and departments. For example, can questions be solved at the present stage at the ministries of personal services and social security, at the State Committee for Cinematography and the Neman Steamship Company Administration in which only 50-60 percent of the personnel have higher education or in a number of ministries and departments, a large portion of whose department heads and their deputies consist of people of pension age.

"Staffing, renewal and certification of the apparatus are proceeding unsatisfactorily. Inadequate attention is paid to raising the qualifications

of apparatus personnel. Most executive and responsible personnel and specialists of the 17 ministries and departments have not ever improved their qualifications at courses. Gosplan, ministries and departments are charged with ensuring that all executive personnel of the central apparatus as well as of enterprises and organizations upgrade their qualifications no less than once in 6 years.

"At the present stage, it is especially important to reorient and to simply teach personnel to work in a new way and to change the style and methods of their work and stereotypes of thinking and practice. At the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and particularly at the 27th CPSU Congress, it was stressed that higher elements of economic administration must solve first of all long-term social-economic and scientific-technical problems, raise the general level of economic work and renounce petty surveillance of collectives.

"The earlier enumerated work defects show that ministries and departments are insufficiently effective in solving these strategic tasks. And this happens because many cadres lack economic thinking, competence, a sense of the new and the ability to see the long term. They are short on initiative, boldness and the willingness to assume responsibility even for ordinary executive tasks.

"An especially important role in the republic's economic life belongs to Gosplan. It is necessary to concentrate its work more on the solution of long-range economic problems, especially on the establishment of economic and intersectorial proportions. The committee should better analyze plan fulfillment, the economics of the economy's sectors shaping the tendencies. It is necessary to improve methodological supervision of the economic services of the ministries, departments and executive committees and to direct them more to the study of current problems of the republic's economic life.

"In the work of ensuring a fundamental turning point in all fields of activity, a great deal will have to be done by control organs, beginning with the people's control committees, the Ministry of Finance and banks and ending with special inspectorates. They are charged with intensifying the struggle for boosting economic effectiveness, better protecting the interests of the state and in every possible way encouraging initiative and economic enterprise of collectives. The State Committee for Labor, the State Committee for Prices and the Central Statistical Administration are called upon to be more active in their work.

"Some ministers, heads of departments and their deputies lack the desire to maintain contact with each other. They lack tact, and in solving problems, frequently protect their own personal interests. They do not find a common language even in insignificant things. There is another perfectly unacceptable aspect of relations--this is the liberal attitude of monitoring ministries and departments toward defects in the work of colleagues. Thus it has been found that the quality inspectorate of the Ministry of Trade rejects fewer products and declares fewer violations of trade rules than other inspection organizations. A policy of "peaceful coexistence" is displayed between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Culture as well as the former Ministry of Food Industry and so on.

"Ministries and departments are still slow in refusing insignificant functions, do not turn them over for resolution by production collectives and, as before, interfere with the operational activity of lower economic units and with their legal rights. They do not grant them the possibility of discovering by themselves optimal methods of realizing plans. The Ministry of Construction, instead of carrying out decrees of the party and the government on bolstering the independence and responsibility of trusts, has taken over many of the functions of lower administrative organs, centralized a portion of production-development and material-incentive funds and has transformed itself into a large trust. Deputies of the minister frequently replace heads of contracting organizations and hold conferences at facilities. The apparatus also works along this line. Such a style of management is also characteristic of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways.

"Paper flow is not diminishing. Last year, at a number of ministries and departments, the number of documents sent even increased. Many still want to display their activity through the number of meetings and other measures. Frequently, many participants are invited to them, most of whom are only bored listeners. Serious defects exist in the work of collegiums. A large number of petty questions are still being discussed that are not pertinent to the sector, and important party and government decrees, the course of their fulfillment and general sectorial questions are forgotten.

"A weak aspect of the work of ministries and departments is fulfillment of decisions and of party and government tasks. Concretization of decisions for subordinate organizations is being intolerably delayed, and their fulfillment is rarely discussed at meetings of collegiums. Some ministries, departments and associations simply ignore fulfillment of decisions and tasks. Managers do not attach any importance to them. This especially applies to the Ministry of Municipal Services, the Lithuanian Production Association of the Fish Industry and other ministries and departments."

"Success of administrative work," the speaker said subsequently, "depends to a significant degree on the state of analysis of operational and financial activity and events in practice and on the style and methods of work at ministries and departments. But inadequate attention is still being paid to this work. The economic and engineering services are excessively involved in collection of various data, their processing and compilation of information and insufficiently in analytical work for disclosure of the causes of poor work of enterprises and organizations, the solution of pressing problems and improvement of planning.

"Despite condemnation of the practice of correcting plans on the side of reduction, it still has not been eliminated. Thus the product-sales plan for March was reduced without any basis by the State Agroindustrial Committee and the Ministry of Light and Local Industry. This once more confirms the conclusion that ministries and departments poorly know the state of local units, that among the former the level of organizational and economic work is low and that they try to fulfill plans not through concrete aid to enterprises but by reducing plans.

"Currently, a most important indicator in assessment of work is fulfillment of contractual obligations. But last year 75 percent of the supply organizations and 25 percent of the motor-transport enterprises failed to fulfill contractual obligations. Trade organizations do not bear responsibility for contract nonfulfillment. The Central Statistical Administration does not inform the republic's directive organs as to how all the partners in the contract fulfill contractual obligations.

"At a meeting with workers from the city of Togliatti, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized that "to accomplish the congress's decisions means to improve, and where necessary to radically change, the now obsolete work styles and methods, to teach personnel to solve questions more quickly and effectively and to assume responsibility for oneself... The style of our work must be more energetic, businesslike, and aimed not at the creation of papers and reports but on organization of work of initiative among the masses.... Each one must do what is required and do it conscientiously with all one's energy."

In the discussions, speakers included Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers and Chairman of the republic Gosplan B. Zaykauskas, minister of the republic's local industry G. Simenenko, chairman of the board of the Lithuanian Union of Consumer Societies V. Ramanauskas, deputy chairman of the republic's State Agroindustrial Committee V. Stankyavichyus, deputy minister of the Lithuanian SSR construction materials industry K. Iotautas, general director of the Lithuanian Production Association of the Fish Industry E. Urbonavichyus, the republic's minister of higher and secondary specialized education G. Zabulis, chief of the Lithuanian SSR Central Statistical Administration K. Lengvinas and the editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA V. Yemelyanov.

With respect to the discussed questions, appropriate decrees and decisions were adopted and a plan of measures for putting into practice the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party was approved.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PRAVDA READERS DENOUNCE BUREAUCRATIC COMPLACENCY, INDIFFERENCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Liliya Belyayeva: "Conquering the Bureaucrat: Reading the Mail"]

[Text] Does it not seem to you that sometimes we are too easily led by rumors, trends and someone's hasty judgments? Just consider this sample of the latest gossip on buses and trams: "What is it with you, did you just fall down from the moon? It has died down! You have to know how to read the newspapers. Where else can we get the better of them, the bureaucrats!" "You are right.... Well, that is what we hoped," the voices of trusting interlocutors spill with quick sorrow.

Does not the fact that pretense is by no means the privilege only of pushy people, and that rust has penetrated not only into their souls, demonstrate such fast-ripening disillusionment? It seems like the desire that a kind of report of a gun resound quickly from there and somewhere and perhaps from the heavens: "We are pleased to inform you, dear fellow-countrymen, that last Friday, at exactly 11 o'clock, bureaucratism was done away with forever!"

No, far from just a "(gaping) campaign" of the fight for cleanness and order in our life lies ahead, but a protracted, very difficult march and an attack on all negative phenomena. Have true party members counted on a quick victory over pretense and its fosterers and time-servers? No. At a plenum of the Moscow City Party Organization, the person making the report did not think it was possible somehow to smooth out the edges and declared: "What kind of reconstruction can one speak of if the defective practice of reducing planned targets continues to take place now. In my opinion, it is simply a challenge: communist managers are not fulfilling the decisions of the congress."

The present time-server does not wish to give up so easily. And, to tell the truth, at the same time he does not change tactics. Nowadays he has no objections to intentionally hushing up the real state of affairs, and to accusing with hypocritical anger anyone who stands up against this, of engaging in fault-finding. He spiritedly stands astride the rostrum and "salutes" and "witnesses," trying thereby to confirm the bystanders in the opinion that there "cannot be" any kind of changes.

The party's rules require that publicity, the taking into account of the opinion of the collective, be one of the decisive conditions in the selection and placement of cadres. But it still happens that, to the general amazement, an amoral sot goes up in the world surreptitiously, crafty with a party membership card in his pocket he has evaded a just punishment with the aid of a "patron"....

Can we really say that we are thoroughly and fully done with overly organized meetings, the tedious reciting of trivial truths on paper, and holding our tongue with an "obstinate word" with skilled craftsmen? Here, for example, are some lines from a letter: "Our kolkhoz chairman did not give a damn about all the decisions and decrees. Now he, if someone wants to give critical remarks, quickly says: "Shut up, Mikhail! What have you gotten drunk or something?"

And how, alas, the badgering of a brave, straightforward person, who has come out against group whitewashing, often continues under the cover of a sentence: "Perhaps you alone are keeping in step, but all the others are not keeping pace?"

The other day an anonymous letter arrived to me from Blagoveshchensk, which, I think, should be published. "You criticize too much. If one judged by your standards, then it would be necessary to drive away our entire collective. We have 52 persons in management. No one comes out against anyone. No one would try! We have little work, and all the posts are occupied. If you want to be honest, then it's possible to cut half of the people. The women knit, and the men are joke-tellers and good scouts for a shortage. You say: they are time-servers. But I say: they are normal people."

The idleness of an entire collective for a government account is a cynical menace to each and everyone who will dare to encroach upon such a system. However, the definition of "collective" hardly fits that of the mutual responsibility of the members of a group and of the group as a whole [Translator's Note: the alternate definition of "collective" is a "mutual covering up."] And it is even more bitter when such a shameless

and morally rotten association nevertheless looks irreproachable in the eyes of auditors, and as a result also in the eyes of higher authorities, and the person who has taken the risk to expose the system of whitewashing established here looks like a scandalmonger and troublemaker.

Oh, how circumspect any auditors should be now, and how important it is for them to be psychologically disposed in a new way when sorting out conflicting situations of "one against everybody," and when they want to recognize the rightness of the majority in the old manner--and there is an end to it all!

And who, strictly speaking, is surprised at the tenacity of demagogy? And we have tolerated too long the pretense which has wasted time for no purpose and finished off the methods of survival and prosperity in spite of the laws and instructions aimed against it. So therefore don't believe him, the demagogue, and further in our spinelessness today not to glorify modesty from a rostrum, and just as before not to be ashamed to exchange a good apartment for an even better one, to accept "gifts," and to allow one's own baby to carry out a head-spinning career not according to merit. "Well, I personally did not have anything to do with it...." And he will almost be right! Not he--but his people have done the work!

Still another unattractive truth is hidden beyond all this which is very costly to hush up; somewhere somebody has been treated with praise for something, encouraged by the considerable rights of a job, and is managing to form quite personally the "triangle" controlled by him. Take a look, and the "trade unionist" cringes before him, the party secretary nods his head obediently, and the Komsomol member hangs on his every word. Is it a secret to anyone how everything is decided and evaluated here? By no means in public, but behind tightly closed doors. How otherwise, you don't say, will the sham survive if it will not produce toadies around itself who sense their disadvantage and whom it is simpler to twist around one's little finger?

And here is something else that is extremely depressing: it is still acceptable among us, and even somehow fashionable, to extol "obstinate" disturbers of the peace, that is, upright and socially active people, but for some reason there is no hurry to entrust public offices to them. There are many examples when the inertia of support for "those who are being controlled" and those who are beneficially diligent and industrious without initiative is very powerful.

It should be noted that a reconstruction is taking place with difficulty in such a delicate area of our life as the receiving of citizens for personal problems. There are still enough cold-blooded bureaucrats sitting in offices who interpret any arrival of a person as not being the arrival of "Petr Petrovich," but anyone "off the street," and as an encumbrance in his work. You will agree that it is always possible to put a person, especially someone who has already gone from office to office and is abrupt and prickly, "in his place" with a stern and rude word. But it is possible to understand with a heart his troubles and to look for ways to help, as responsible and good-willed people act in such cases. At the same time, they hear out the "petitioners" with increased interest and use the occasion to expand their conceptions about life.

But it is not like this for the bureaucrat. He works for his own end result--how it is possible to keep his job in a comfortable chair longer. It is important for him to sooner get rid of a person lodging a complaint, and that he become timid, droop and fade away. As a result, people who are not simply irritated at some or another shortcomings, but it would seem at everything and about everything, walk out of these bureaucratized offices.

And in this regard, I think, it would be instructive to explain where and to whom, for example, went Ye. Litvinova from the city of Armavir of Krasnodar Kray before writing the following to the editorial office: "It's useless to try to get to the truth. They refuse us nowhere, and promise us everywhere. But it all ends with that. The local authorities don't like it when we complain. If you write somewhere, they will provoke you and say: 'Why are you writing? Your letters come to us all the same. What have you achieved?'" But, perhaps, the woman does not have special reasons for a bad frame of mind and complaints? Judge for yourselves: her housing problem has not been solved for 10 years.

But the party pushes the line that the receiving of citizens for personal problems is a political act, the value of which it is difficult to overestimate. How important it is to support people in their fight for something new and better!

However, hitherto it is difficult to bring pressure to bear on a retrograde person who has gone too far, and moreover if he is in the rank of a "curator." As if this is how it is assumed in advance: if a person is responsible for one or another section, then he is most certainly an angel in the flesh, and not a person with a variety of feelings and moods. Evidently, therefore time and again the letters of "plaintiffs," however high they flew, are dropped on the desk of the same "curator," who ostensibly is the only person capable of an objective

investigation of a situation.

There is a set of specifically bureaucratic excuses at his service: "a discussion was held," "I have sufficiently ventilated this question," "we have conferred with comrades here...." But if a private person has been able nevertheless to get out from under the rubble of sentences that are boorish, obscure and do not speak about anything in particular, and protest, who will strongly believe him that it was that way and not otherwise? Consequently, an urgent and scrupulous appeal is needed here from persons who have been empowered on behalf of the party and the Soviet regime to investigate the requests and suggestions of workers.

The flow of letters has surged to editorial offices and institutions after the party congress. How can this be appraised? The people have conversed, written a lot, flown into a temper, and voices are not dying down in the reception room of PRAVDA. On the one hand, this, of course, is good. A fresh wind of change has stirred up people. Undoubtedly, it is additional evidence of their further increased faith in the authority of the party and government. But, on the other hand, aren't there too many petitioners coming to the capital? Is this not only an indicator of the fact that the negligent attitude of some executives in krays, oblasts and republics towards their direct responsibilities has not been knocked out of the saddle?

G. Leonov, a petitioner from the city of Usolye-Sibirskoye of Irkutsk Oblast, is the representative of the veterans of a mining equipment plant. His complaint is to the Soyuzmashtsvetmet Association, where the collective opinion of the workers is not paid attention to and thoughtless decisions are adopted, and that is why considerable resources fly to the wind. Would it be possible for the management of Soyuzmashtsvetmet to send its representative on business to Siberia, who would gather a body of factory workers and exchange opinions with them about interesting problems, and after this they would solve all of them to their mutual and the state's benefit? But they have not done this.

G. Malofeyeva, a resident of Penza, came to the reception room of an editorial office. The story that had taken place with her, frankly, is embarrassing for the city authorities and looks like this in brief. Her home suffered from floods. The woman was relocated to a basement apartment, having been assured that it was only for the duration of the repairs. But they did not begin the repairs and demolished the home. And they forgot about the woman in the basement. For two years she left no stone unturned and even went as far as the

party obkom, but she is still living in the basement.

How long, ask keen petitioners and letters in completely justified anger, will the bureaucrat constrain us?! Probably until we all begin to participate actively in his disarmament.

What is demanded of me is demanded of others. And that is--the truth. And whoever is garish without measure, and who has ecstatically accustomed himself to reproaching someone else for our general shortcomings and omissions, but is not used to making himself answerable for a great accounting, willy-nilly he will drag along slow-witted and showy vanity both today and tomorrow, and hire a bureaucrat in order to throw everything then on him later and to imagine himself as being advanced and progressive.

So, to whom are the rumors that the bureaucrat is invincible advantageous? Of course, to the bureaucrat himself. And also, consequently, to the sham "warrior." It is advantageous for you and me to firmly believe in the great rightness of personal intolerance towards any red tape and pretense. And if they are still not as pliant as we would wish, then let's pull ourselves together and bring the entire world to bear on them, and we will certainly overcome, overpower and conquer!

12810

CSO: 1800/408

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI MEETS WITH EAST EUROPEAN, WEST GERMAN COMMUNISTS

Czech CP Secretary

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 16 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 250-word GruzINFORM article covering a meeting of Georgian Communist Party First Secretary D. I. Patiashvili and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee I. Polednik, who was vacationing in the Soviet Union. Patiashvili outlined the tasks ahead for Georgia in restructuring its economy on a more scientific-technical basis; he also touched on development issues for both the republic's mountainous regions and resort areas. Polednik discussed in turn some of the present economic and social problems which Czechoslovakia now faces. The "extreme importance" of continued, direct "partnership ties," as developed within the CFMA framework, was emphasized as being beneficial for both sides.

West German Party Delegation

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word GruzINFORM article outlining a meeting of a West German Communist Party delegation, led by Saar party chairman A. Mozes, with First Secretary D. I. Patiashvili. The delegation was informed of the republic's economic goals overall, and heard of the "special attention" being given to improving work and living conditions of the people, with particular emphasis being devoted to youth concerns; efforts at housing construction; and the "complex tasks in introducing the social policies of the party into life." The delegation also considered General Secretary Gorbachev's peace initiatives and his efforts to strengthen peace in the world, as well as to promote an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust. The recent conference of Saar communists, which called for plans to make the Saarland a nuclear-free zone, were also discussed. "The friendly partnership of Tbilisi and Saarbrücken has greatly aided the development of this movement..." A. Mozes, the leader of the West German delegation, touched on the West German communists' plans for a clear program of action against the nuclear threat; the delegation "expressed its complete support for the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union."

Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee N. A. Chintanava and Department Head R. A. Goglidze attended the meeting.

Bulgarian Communist Party Secretary

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 300-word GruzINFORM article detailing a meeting of First Secretary D. I. Patiashvili and Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee S. Mikhaylov, who was vacationing in the Soviet Union. During "warm, friendly discussions" Mikhaylov learned of recent efforts to improve the planning and economic administration processes in the republic; the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan for Georgia were also outlined. The significance of the "historic, traditional" relations between Bulgaria and Georgia was noted; in particular, the "successfully" developing partnership between Adzhariya ASSR and Bulgaria's Blagoyevgrad oblast was highlighted.

Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee G. N. Yenukidze and Department Head R. A. Goglidze were present at the meeting.

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CSO: 1830/630

CULTURE

CRITIC ASSAILS LACK OF HONESTY IN SOVIET LITERARY CRITICISM

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 May 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Feliks Kuznetsov in the column "Toward the 8th USSR Writers Congress": "Demands on Onself--Thoughts of a Literary Critic"]

[Excerpts] The times sharply raise the ethical threshold in society and the level of moral requirements for the individual, for each one of us. Such is the chief conclusion of the 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of society's spiritual life.

If this idea were to be applied to our literary affairs, I would put it thus: a social necessity has emerged to sharply raise the threshold, the level of the aesthetic requirements of literature, of the quality of the spiritual sustenance which we offer the people.

Our view of the situation in literature cannot help but reflect the objective contradictions of the times.

We possess a powerful and glorious literature, if it be judged by its best examples, a literature which any culture in the world could be proud of. And it appears to me that our best literature in different genres--in prose, in drama, in the essay, and in criticism--in recent years and decades of its activity has in a certain sense paved and prepared the way and molded the social consciousness in the direction of changes carried out by the party today. And it would be strange if it were otherwise, because literature stores the profundities of people's life. But the magnitude and significance of the party congress lie in the fact that it expressed, in the profoundest way, the fundamental needs of the people's life at the present stage of its social development.

But on a parallel and simultaneously with this, the process has gradually grown, and a different literature has developed and assumed a place for itself under the sun--a gray and mediocre, cold, indifferent, at times, cynical, careeristic literature, speculating either on the ideas of the time or on the consumer consciousness. Our native literature has expressed high principles of life but at the same time has shown through a certain portion of it those tendencies of stagnation which exist in life itself. This contradiction is real and objective.

A great and genuine literature always raises new and difficult still unresolved questions. And if we were to turn to the best works of our literature, we would see that all of them have sustained the test of time in so far as they were characterized by an ideological, unindifferent, civic attitude toward reality and were filled with the sense of common experience, correspondence and at times pain for the fate of our common cause as well as intolerance and an uncompromising attitude toward the shortcomings of our life. Let us, for example, recall the open letter to our fellow countrymen "By What Do We Live and Nurture Ourselves" of Fedor Abramov in PRAVDA with its tremendous social force and the transforming fervor of his prose. Let us recall the heroic struggle of Sergey Zalygin and Valentin Rasputin in behalf of nature. Let us recall the many years of Boris Mozhayev defending the ideas of the brigade contract and much, much else.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the best works of our "country" and "city" prose, sensing the need for decisive changes, helped society to become aware of gathering troubles and problems, truly foresaw the future, and were guides for social consciousness, faithful and real helpers of the party in preparing and implementing the policy of decisive renewal of our society's life and acceleration of its social development.

But I will say outright: that for such a literature--keenly social, civic, dealing with problems, "painful"--it has been in recent years a great deal more difficult than for the showy, illustrated, descriptive literature. A surprising thing: despite a general preponderance of complimentary, full-of-praise criticism of talented, bright works dealing with an acute problem--let us say by F. Abramov, A. Yashin, V. Belov and V. Bykov--there have been on occasion harsh and even devastating articles. The great, genuine literature has begun to be constricted ever more perceptibly by grayness and mediocrity, ostentatious verbosity and speculation on topics of contemporaneity.

The duty of criticism, while giving an accurate and adequate picture of the contemporary literary process, is to get to the roots both of positive and of negative phenomena and to analyze their operation. And there is no need to fear contrast, expressiveness in discussion of literary development. It is necessary to speak in full voice of the achievements of literature because such works as, for example, "Dom" [The House] by F. Abramov, "Pozhar" [The Fire] by V. Rasputin, "Znak Bedy" [Sign of Trouble] by V. Bykov and "Pechalnyy detektiv" [The Sad Detective] by V. Astafyev sharply emphasize the entire anemic character and uselessness of mediocre literature. But it is necessary to sound the tocsin ever more loudly with respect to the onset of mediocrity because, determinedly struggling out of the mud into leadership, it threatens to drown everything around it. The average statistical complacency in literature is of benefit only to mediocrity and contradicts the fundamental, strategic interests of our society.

All the best in Soviet literature is connected to a socially active and civically honest attitude toward life, that is, to those features of social behavior which the party affirms today.

"Our literature, reflecting the birth of a new world, at the same time has actively participated in its establishment, in the molding of a man of this world--a patriot of his Motherland, a true internationalist," M.S. Gorbachev stated in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress. "It thus rightly has chosen its place, its role in the work of all the people. But this is a criterion with which the people and the party approach assessment of the work of the writer, the artist, and even literature itself, Soviet art and their own problems."

Unfortunately, the criterion of insistence on high standards in literature and the level of its criticism and self-criticism in recent years have remained manifestly understated.

There is literature and then there is literature; in the same vein, there are various types of criticism. We possess a criticism that is quite powerful in its creative potential, but it has become ever more difficult for it to display its possibilities. In current criticism, criticism based on the principle "of whatever you wish" has gathered increasing force, while criticism serving literature has been thinking more of itself than of literature. This also is an objective contradiction.

The danger today lies in the fact that this paraliterature and pseudocriticism might somehow, before anyone else, get hold of the staff of the banner of changes.

Through complacency, aesthetic laxity, and the spirit of servility that pervade our literary life and pervert our principles and morals, we have seen a number of works receive public recognition both from critics and readers which were nearly without fail included among the "classics"... but at the same time suffered from very serious artistic weaknesses that were glossed over. A sharp drop in the criteria of ideological and aesthetic appraisal in criticism, especially artistic criteria, was noted.

Literature, the writer's consciousness and the life and style of our work require reorganization in the spirit of the times to no less a degree than any other spheres of our life. Unfortunately, it must be said outright that this process proceeds in our work with a marked lag. We still have not as yet seriously started on the reorganization of our creative life and the sphere of literary work.

I feel today that in the literary medium there exist two conceptions, two interpretations of the restructuring of literature as incidentally in life itself. One interpretation is purely external, so to say, mimetic: to cover over with the right words, but actually to leave everything as it is. And the second conception, the second interpretation is that this reorganization is internal, a basic reorganization, a structural one, which is what the party calls upon us to do. It is no accident that the decisions of the congress contain words on the need for a decisive reorganization of the life of the creative unions.

How should, from my point of view, this internal, deep structural reorganization be understood?

As yet, everything is far from clear here--it is necessary to think collectively, it is necessary to work out the ways and methods of this reorganization. But what is already clear today? Of the tremendous group of problems, I shall designate first of all one large complex of questions--questions of struggle for the ideological and artistic quality of literature and the role of criticism.

One of the first tasks of the reorganization is--while resting on those healthy and honest principles in which our literature is so rich and which have rather strongly manifested themselves on the eve of the party congress--to strive, no matter how difficult it might be, for literary honesty and aesthetic correctness to become the norm.

Talent is an objective reality, and objective laws of art exist and operate in literature. Our revolutionary democratic criticism has operated while taking these laws into account. Its appraisals have retained their force and truth up to the present time.

When objective criteria of art are biased and mixed up under conditions of inadequate publicity, there sometimes emerges in literature an inverted system of values, and "naked kings" appear who are unable to defend their titles, awarded by undemanding criticism, or the real artistic value and real artistic merit of their works. I will say that this problem--violation of the principle of aesthetic fairness--applies not only to criticism but also to publishing and journalism where achieving this fairness, which lies at the basis of struggle for the ideological and artistic quality of literature, is particularly difficult. Sometimes flagrant violations of the principles of aesthetic fairness in journalism and publishing, the publication in rather large quantities, of candidly weak works does a great deal of harm both to literature and to the people.

Of course, literature is not just created by geniuses alone and does not consist solely of masterpieces. Literature is, as it were, a tremendous orchestra in which there are writers of the most varied scale of endowment--beginning with the greatest and ending with the most modest. And every honest book of a talented writer offers real help to the people and the party and is a contribution to the work of communist education.

But we must strive to see to it that the hierarchy of our literary critical and social appraisals possesses an adequate scale of endowment and reality of actually artistic values. How is the solution of this problem to be achieved?

I think that here the party can be of great help to us. The 27th CPSU Congress provided us with a powerful principle which we have as yet not fully evaluated--it is the principle of competitiveness of talent in all spheres of life and, of course, in literature.

Competitiveness of talent under conditions of full publicity to which the party summons us and of honest aesthetic dispute, if this principle is put into practice, will systematically put everything into its proper place in literature. The party's demand stemming from this is extremely important to

making creative discussion the norm of our spiritual life, the norm of a creative search in social science, in literary thought and in literary criticism.

And here I would like to especially emphasize what great importance in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress is attached to the question of the role and status of our literary criticism. We must realize that it was the first such statement about literary criticism at the party congress and party demands are obligatory for every communist and, I assume, for every nonparty person. Such an assessment or orientation of our party, it seems to me, was not liked by everyone. Some people dealt with it craftily, attempting to draw a veil over certain emphases and to displace them. Consequently, I shall allow myself to cite once again the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress.

"A natural principle of the functioning of our society is criticism and self-criticism. Without this, there could be no development. It is time for literary and artistic criticism to shake itself free of complacency and servility, which corrode healthy morality, bearing in mind that criticism is a public affair and not just in the sphere of catering to an author's self-esteem and ambitions."

This party demand, like the thesis of competitiveness of talent and discussion as a norm of creative life, is of a truly revolutionary character for our literary work. It needs to be put into undeviating and obligatory action.

Why are this thesis and these words in M.S. Gorbachev's report so important to us? Because an accurate diagnosis is provided here of the state of health of our criticism. We speak of normalization of life, including normalization of literary life. But in order to begin normalizing literary life, it is first necessary to make a diagnosis of the disease. It is namely in these words of the Political Report that you have an explanation of that most difficult position in which literary criticism finds itself, including honest criticism not suffering from any complacency, and as a consequence of this, literature as well.

As a result of underestimation of the role and importance of criticism in the literary process and lack of principled character and demands, our literary criticism has poorly carried out its duty--the struggle for that literature which would be worthy of its time and would enrich the people's spiritual life.

It lacked specifically the atmosphere of honest competitiveness, serious literary discussion on the quality of works and adherence to principles in assessment regardless of the "office" and rank of authors. Mediocrity could live in such a setting much more calmly than talent!

Today it is time for us to decisively free ourselves of complacency in aesthetic assessment. I must admit that I myself found that some reports from the board of the Moscow writers organization followed the established schemes and stereotypes on whose basis it would have been difficult not to "cite" one or another name or work. And this inertia of complacency at times has

resulted in an underevaluation of the criterion of artistic merit in the assessment of certain manifestly deficient works. We evidently must change the style of our reports, decisively rejecting sweeping enumerations and "materials for attacks" leveling differences in the artistic level enumerated works.

It is necessary to be equally strict on the work of any writer regardless of his rank or "office."

The lack of a demanding aesthetic analysis of works of well-known writers and the replacement of such an analysis with literary critical enthusiasm and compliments cause substantial damage primarily to their own work. But it is not only the "Forbidden Zones" to criticism in literature that inevitably lead to a general lowering of criteria of ideological and aesthetic strictness for created workers.

But the blame for lowering criteria of strictness and for compliments and complacency in literature is to be borne not only by criticism but also by the literary press.

Leaf through sections on criticism in Moscow literary journals say for the past half year--and what do you see?... Despite all the appeals for development of criticism and reorganization which are constantly sounding from high literary rostrums, the situation here is exactly the same as 10, 15 years ago.

This obsolete style and method of literary work and disparagement of the importance and worth of literary criticism results in "upward" distortions in literature and in serious warps of the actual scale of ideological and artistic values where qualitative criteria are replaced by quantitative criteria, and "volume" reigns in literature. The situation with respect to literary criticism is aggravated by the habitual practice of our publishing houses and journals to reach administrative conclusions from criticism, where a book, after an article by a critic is removed from the plan, and a creative destiny is ruined.

And here we see the full magnitude of the issue of the quality of literary critics, of the level of their professional, creative, methodological training, a question which requires immediate study and resolution.

While our society moves along the route of expansion, democratization, and self-rule, the literary process will follow the same route; and the role of criticism as a means of influencing and guiding the literary process and the role of the striking the strong word of conviction will grow immeasurably. We may find ourselves in a difficult position solely by reason of an extreme shortage of critics.

We possess a kind of cocktail of criteria. At the same time, it would seem as though someone were attempting to specially mix this cocktail so that everything averages out and levels out.

Reorganization in our creative life is first of all the reorganization of our consciousness and of relationships within the writers' guild, a revision of the style of work and life of our union, a reorganization of the literary press and the establishment in work of true influences--talent, truth, conscience, honor and an active civic position of the artist.

Contemporary Soviet literature, prose, and writing on current affairs influence in the most concrete things, try to actively contribute to establishment of order and moral improvement of society and are on the cutting edge of struggle for renewal of life and for radical changes in the economy and the social sphere in the life of our society.

The books and articles of our best artists are permeated with concern and alarm concerning the fate of nature, the individual and mankind in our stormy and fast-moving scientific and technical age for the purpose of preserving our planet and turning it over to our descendants in a worthy condition.

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CULTURE

DIRECTOR NOTES PROBLEMS WITH PROPOSED THEATER EXPERIMENT

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Jun 86 p 8

[Article by Mark Zakharov: "Are We Carrying Out an Experiment?"]

[Text] "Applause Is Indivisible" was the title of an article by Mark Zakharov which was published on 31 July 1985 in issue No. 31 of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The article laid the foundation for a discussion about the reform of theater work, in which well-known directors, actors, and playwrights took part. Many of their recommendations have been taken into consideration and are already being implemented in the course of the economic experiment that is being carried out by USSR Ministry of Culture. Thus, life, as it were, is writing an appendix to the article "Applause Is Indivisible," and today we again give the floor to the chief director of the Moscow Theater imeni Leninskiy Komsomol.

It has been recommended that, starting in 1987, several Moscow theaters will operate under the conditions of the economic experiment. USSR Ministry of Culture has developed a statute governing the procedure for carrying it out -- a document which is being carefully studied at the present time by the interested parties.

"This is wonderful!", one wishes to say about the work that has been done by the ministry. But a person, and especially a director, is an indefatigable and constantly disturbed creature who is always dissatisfied with something, who always wants something more, and then something more again. Poke a finger at him, and he will tear your hand off, and therefore the ministry has also stipulated that possible consequence of the experiment: in the prepared document there are many justified stipulations and limitations.

As a director who has repeatedly made persistent demands for changes in the economics and organization of theater work, I must admit today that, despite my economic pretensions, I am completely aware that the creative process in the artist's subconscious is not always directly linked with the financial first principle. Sometimes an artist, living in hunger and the cold, produces the best poetry, paintings, and plays, whereas a theater or an individual modern creative artist who has achieved a prosperous existence frequently is

incapable of surpassing or even repeating the achievements of a youth of semistarvation and discomfort. Our interrelationships with the economy are not simple and unambiguous. But the historical moment which our country is experiencing today is probably so closely linked with the thirst for changes that the search in the economic sphere today seems to be necessary also for creative organizations. All the processes of creation in today's world have begun to be more closely intertwined, and the general interdependence among the phenomena in our universe has increased sharply.

If the theatrical experiment is to be accompanied by success -- and this is possible, just as the opposite situation is -- then the experiment will exert a favorable influence upon the minds of other creative organisms which have a specialization area that is remote from the theatrical stage. And does that fine line between creative labor and uncreative labor exist today? Socialist society has a self-interest in assuring that the overwhelming majority of its members become aware as quickly as possible of the need for the bold development of their individuality.

I needed this positive preamble in order to change over cautiously to certain negative misgivings and even doubts. "Subject everything to doubt!", Karl Marx once asked us, without ever indicating anywhere subsequently that individual departments must remain beyond doubt.

The document dealing with the theatrical experiment is undoubtedly good but, at the same time, from my point of view, it also bears the stamp of a certain cautious oldfashionedness.

An experienced member of the apparatus, in previous times, when creating a new circular message, always surrounded his brainchild with a thick fence of paragraphs which was supposed to protect him against any possible buffets of fate. He was well aware that there exist in this world those people who like to strike at you in such a way that you can never rise again. In reply to the menacing question, "What are you proposing to us! God knows what this can lead to!", the author could always parry by saying, "We have foreseen this justified judgment of yours. That is why we created the tenth explanation in Section 2 of paragraph 124..."

The first conclusion that I would like to formulate after becoming acquainted with the extensive draft is: today's directives must be in the nature of strategic recommendations. They must be as terse and radical as possible. They must be designed (irrespective of the presence in our society of people who are negligent and poorly educated) exclusively for efficient, creative managers and the responsible, well-consolidated collective that will be working with that document, rather than scrupulously executing his countless prescriptions which, as a rule, contradict one another.

Alas, in the past many recommendations were designed not simply for people who were lazy, undeveloped, and irresponsible, but even for criminally-minded citizens. Incidentally, instructions such as this are astonishingly long-lived. For example, a Soviet actress who is making guest performances abroad

does not have the right to wear on her ears or on her fingers any jewelry valued at more than 250 rubles. In our day, someone has decided, there are no nonspeculators, especially among creative people.

In a certain Moscow park I saw a large panel with a detailed description of the actions that the park's management asked its visitors to refrain from, to the best of their abilities. They included such injunctions as, "Do not build campfires on the lawns; do not pick the flowers for personal use; avoid digging up the bushes and trees. . ."

Wouldn't it seem undesirable to foresee all the actions that could be taken by poorly developed and poorly motivated managers?

First, it is still impossible to foresee everything that they will take into their head. Secondly, an instructional guide that is excessively detailed and heavy from the weight of its verbosity exerts a negative effect on people. It not only dampens initiative, but also sows doubts: "Will they believe you? What kind of person do they take you for?"

For example, if in the theater you tell the artist responsible for the lighting, "Turn on only the sixth light here, only the eighth one here, make it a little bluer here, a little redder here...", the play will not receive any delicate or lively scoring in its lighting effects. It is necessary to coordinate with the artist responsible for the lighting the overall esthetic concept, and then to entrust him with the job, to allow him to exercise his will. The chief director needs a coworker only in the event that he knows how to think differently from the director himself.

We are on the threshold of a new attitude to like-mindedness. We have less and less need of hordes of yes-men, and more and more need of intellectual diversity.

If one plans ahead of time all the steps and actions of the production managers and, without waiting for the final product, accentuates one's attention only on the amount of office correspondence, we can arrive at that unique situation when we shall have to provide every functioning enterprise with its own supervisory organization.

And there is another danger. Work under conditions of the theatrical experiment presupposes considerably greater economic freedom than previously (herein lies the chief meaning of the forthcoming experiment), but at that time no one will remove any responsibility from the superior financial agencies, no one will abolish the previous instructional guides and prescriptions, and as a result the financial worker at the higher level today has at his disposal a tremendous number of alternatives with respect to his relations with the theatrical management.

I have noticed that theater directors can argue with the chief directors, the leading actors, and even the responsible workers in the ministry, but they will never get into an argument with their own immediate financial manager. It's better to spoil the relations with the minister than with the ministry's accountant! The financial worker who is located above the theater is all-

powerful. Today too much in the life of the theatrical collective depends upon his good nature or his antipathy. An efficient financial specialist with many years of work longevity can always prohibit something by referring to the appropriate legislative acts, and in exactly the same way can give his "okay" to almost any intention of the management by referring to other paragraphs.

At the present time the financial figure at the higher level is our most respected figure. When he walks into the theater, the director always asks me to look as ingratiating as possible. I try to make him like me, but as I do I am thinking, "If the director and I receive broader freedom for our own financial activity, won't this reduce the social prestige of our 'ministry accountant?'" It seems to me that many intelligent accountants are also thinking about this. Prestige is too fearsome a category of our social existence to be disregarded.

I greatly fear that several of the financial workers at the higher levels were energetically, although not obviously, oppose the forthcoming changes, especially since it is not very difficult for them to do this -- the arsenal of opportunities that is concentrated in their hands is too rich and diverse. Moreover, the financial workers at the higher levels do not have any self-interest either psychologically or materially in carrying out the forthcoming experiment. Putting it crudely, it is of completely immaterial to them whether I get rich or our theatrical enterprise becomes increasingly stronger and economically independent. Incidentally, it is by no means all of our countless managers who have a self-interest in whether we work well. The optimal alternative for several of them is when we work just a less worse than we can, so that their personal interference can produce an immediate result. This is an important measure in justifying their own existence.

If I begin working like a Swiss farmer during a period of unfavorable weather conditions there simply will not be any time left to carry out additional work with me to explain the importance of my work. And it would seem that in this instance there is no work for the people's controllers to do. Walking behind an intelligent and thrifty farmer and asking him why he hasn't taken out the trash is stupid. Consequently, at this particular moment this is the optimal decision for him.

It was noted long ago that for certain administrative levels it is more beneficial if I work by leaving a certain reserve for the most important thing -- the forthcoming joint work. That is serious grounds for loving administration, and this love can still be very useful for us under the conditions of the future independence!

My fears also contain an aspect of a psychological and perhaps partially sociological property. In the heads of certain accountants and auditors, it seems to me, there frequently rage stormy internal dialogues of the following kind (rough version): "Performing artist X used to work in such a way as to earn 120 rubles and now, all of a sudden, he has begun 'raking in the money.' But my wages always stay the same. I'd like to tromp on the toes of all those millionaires -- the movie performers, stage idols, and movie directors, and the composers, too! A person has written a hit tune ages ago and the money is still pouring in on him!"

It seems to me that I recently felt this way when the countless people's control inspections and commissions which used to come crashing down on our theater in tremendous assault detachments were suddenly squeezed out and dispersed by a special inspection by the KRU (control and inspection administration). I was warned that that would be terrible. The inspectors would interfere and study such intimate creative nuances that, no matter what we did, they would still find something and would record that "something" in an official document with a menacing formulation.

The inspection began even worse than we had expected -- with complete silence. None of the inspectors showed up at the theater. It turned out that they had driven out to the movie studios -- in order to find out which of our performers earned how much there. Something terrible became known: one leading actress in the Soviet theater and movies had received, over the period of a year, in exchange for her participation in the creation of a number of movie comedies approximately 2000 rubles (almost 167 rubles a month!). The inspectors "fished out" shamefully all the other popular movie performers working in our theater, went to the trouble of computing for them the honorariums that they had earned during the year, and loudly reported their figures to various administrative levels, including the theater itself. (That was tactless, but social indignation was too strong!)

In the opinion of the KRU inspectors, one cannot work simultaneously in the theater and in movies, even if you make movies in the time you are not engaged in your basic work, on your days off or on holidays. If you have decided to be photographed, for example, in one episode, then you should refuse to accept payment for participating in theater performances. One or the other of the jobs should be done for free.

It is said that such ethical and economic warps occur as a result of a person's natural desire to observe social justice, without allowing even outstanding specialists in their field to earn a lot. In my opinion, this is a very dubious occupation that inhibits our going beyond the limits of a campaign against economic illiteracy. All of us today attempt to get away from organizational dilettantism and the process of payment equalization that everyone is sick of. We attempt to achieve in the practical situation laws of economics and social development which are independent of our emotions, but, unfortunately, we are not always successful!..

Today it must be admitted that certain of our administrative mechanisms not simply are not ready for reorganization -- reorganization itself contradicts their basic interests, since that reorganization, with the further development of the ideas of the 27th Congress, might put in doubt too much in their tempestuous activity, or, more precisely, in the creation of unique "rituals" that simulate tempestuous activity.

When an outstanding figure in national culture dies, no one (including the financial agencies), as a rule, stints on the honorariums that he received when he was alive. But while he is still alive, his intensive activity is sometimes artificially restrained -- to the detriment of the state interest, and yet the life of the creative worker, or, rather, the flourishing of his talent, is distressingly brief!

It is very complicated to establish the value of an outstanding discovery in art. In worldwide practice there exists the method of computing a percentage of the honorarium. That method is perhaps not the best, but it is also not the worst, because it does not artificially restrain the artist. But in our country, for the time being, very frequently this procedure of payment is limited by official order: if you have fulfilled your earning norm that has been established by the financial agencies, don't work any more during that quarter. But what if, during the next quarter, an outstanding figure in the arts leaves us forever? I can remember such a situation happening.

In American museums the masterpieces that are hanging on the walls are frequently given a value of tens of millions of dollars. Our cultural values are no cheaper, but how does one measure the value of D. Tukhmanov's "Victory Day" or I. Dunayevskiy's "My Native Land Is Broad" [first line of USSR anthem]? Or how would one determine the value that the movie "Chapayev," by the Vasilyev brothers, or the play "Princess Turandot," by Yevgeniy Vakhtangov, has for our culture?

They would probably be tremendous amounts of money. We never had them at our disposal, and we do not have them at our disposal now. But then it is unnecessary to economize in the existing meager forms of payment. It is unnecessary to introduce petty "kopeck" regulation in the instructional manuals and explanations that are being newly created. In particular, in the question of raising the prices of theater tickets.

The conditions of the forthcoming experiment stipulate a limited increase in the actor's salary in the amount of no more than 50 percent. Why not grant the artistic council and the management more rights in this question that should be settled within the theater? And what if, starting tomorrow, we have working in our collective a young talent which is equivalent, say, in its uniqueness, to the artist Nadya Rusheva? Why can't we, having financial accumulations at our disposal, in the event that that young talent has worked intensively, increase his salary during several months to the "terrible" amount of 200 rubles? Yes, we will be getting closer to a driver's wages! But not all the performers will approach those wages -- it will be only some of them, the most worthy ones! According to the currently existing draft, with a payment rate of 120 rubles, the most that a young actor can be paid additionally, in exceptional instances, is 60 rubles.

Work under the conditions of the experiment is the attempt to make a discovery in the field of the organization of our job. These organizational discoveries are no less important for the government than the discoveries in the field of science, technology, and art. But a true discovery is no simple matter to be decided by a majority of the votes. It is previously unknown matter that has been created by a single creative act, in which a high social need was divined. A discovery cannot be replaced by prescription, the need for which everyone understands. In this instance it will be a question only of adjusting the obsolete methods of production which are visible to the unaided eye. It is for good reason that the number of persons desiring to participate in the experiment is almost the same as the number of theaters that we have!

A true experiment is the attempt to make a breakthrough into unexplored areas of new thought processes, an attempt that invariably involves a risk. Who can make a decision to take that risk? Not everyone.

In conclusion, I would like to ask a question: hasn't the time come to think a bit about the conducting of yet another experiment in the future?.. To call upon a very authoritative (preferably young) theatrical leader with a smoothly operating administrative crew, his own strong legal expert, and a talented theatrical accountant, and to recommend to all of them that they work for two or three years in the way that they deem necessary for the job. It can be assumed that this crew, which will include the leading theatrical performers, will successfully resolve a number of the most complicated questions in the formation of the troupe, and will test the system of the permanent and transient staff, the payment of the actor's labor per performance, the remuneration of the director on the basis of the "circulation," and a number of other problems which are difficult to solve and which cannot be resolved simply by the "average statistical" circular letter that has been computed for all the theaters in the country at once. Our theaters today are all very varied, and our country is very large.

Can one imagine something like this? Yes, one can imagine it, but one cannot do it. For the time being, the conditions for carrying out this experiment do not exist. We do not have many talented people, but it is possible to find them: a factor that is completely lacking is the determining one in this instance -- the credit of trust. The conditions for the experiment as of today are being thought up ahead of time in the quiet of the departmental office, rather than being transmitted to production in the form of strategic impulses, with hope, faith, and the right to take a risk.

When we decide to take that kind of bold action, is it possible that we shall see happening that which is not yet happening today?

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20 August 1986

CULTURE

LENINGRAD 'VIDEOBUSINESS' EXPOSED, PARTNERS JAILED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 11 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by TASS commentator V. Petrunya: "Not Simply Stupidity...: Object Lessons From a Number of Court Cases"]

[Text] A person who has lost his conscience, to use the words of V. I. Dal, loses the "sense that impels him toward truth and the good, and deters him from lies and evil. That is bad. But it is even worse when a profound crisis affects the conscience of an entire society. Then another person's misfortune becomes the reason for a well-coordinate campaign of slander and fabrications, and another person's joy evokes a vicious attempt to discredit it at any cost.

The "price" of the ideological subversion carried out by the West, involving the use for this purpose of every possible means -- the mass information media, various kinds of smuggled propaganda, and many other things -- is well known to us. Recently the intelligence services of the sick society have been engaged in an intensive attempt to use yet another channel to force upon us their dubious "values," which, putting it simply, can be called outspoken spiritual poison. This means is video technology.

A video tape recorder is a good thing. Essentially speaking, it is a movie theater in one's own apartment, where the owner himself determines the showing time and the program. It is just that whereas it is still possible to purchase one -- admittedly in exchange for a rather substantial amount of money -- the situation with regard to the programs is a bit more complicated. In our country, for the time being, a definite vacuum has been formed. And that has been attracting the lustful glances of the Western intelligence services. The domestic market in the capitalist countries is inundated with recordings of horror films, cinematic scams, pornographic films, and every kind of video slop with an unconcealed anticommunist tinge. "How can we force this poisonous garbage on Soviet citizens?" That is their main concern.

We protect ourselves from the demoralizing influence of vulgarity, immorality, and vile primitivism -- we protect ourselves by the force of law. The only hope that our ideological opponents have is to rely on renegades who are ready, in order to achieve their own self-seeking goals, to break that law.

Alas, every family has its deformities: so there have been people who like to get an easy profit, who have attempted to get rich in "videobusiness," who have organized the illicit trade in articles for which there is a ban on export into our country. And the finale is just what one could have expected: it was determined by several court cases in a number of the union republics, in Moscow, and in Leningrad.

One is struck by a surprising situation: the persons who attempted to enrich themselves by dealing in these "dirty articles" were extremely unprincipled, morally depraved individuals. They were people who outwardly looked like the most refined intellectuals and cultural figures. Take, for example, G. Chernoiivanov. Instructor at the Moscow State Musical School imeni Gnesinykh. A family man, with the gray hair of old age. A "guide," so to speak, for young people. But the young people did not receive anything from their "guide" -- no knowledge, no culture, no wise experience. His thoughts were directed at only one thing -- enrichment. Chernoiivanov's underground "company" had its own translators, technicians, and distributors. One of them was Moscow literary figure L. Volodarskiy, who had recorded on tape a stupefying translated version. The people in "intellectual" Chernoiivanov's group also included Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Gogodze; responsible worker at Moskontsert, V. Denisov; department chief at the Institute of International Relations, V. Shchetinin; and even chief inspector of the Foreign Relations Administration of the union Ministry of Culture, A. Panyushkin.

As we can see, that was a rather diverse set of "Kulturtraegers." Their moral outlook can be judged by considering their "godfather" -- Chernoiivanov. That "family man" had duped undemanding female students, had got himself a mistress, had brought his wife to the point of attempting suicide, and had poisoned the life of his daughters. Enrichment at any price -- that was his motto.

And that pertained not just to him. It also pertained to V. Slobodchikov, from Leningrad. On his path he had no qualms about anything: in order to achieve his ambitious and, to put it bluntly, self-seeking goals, he considered all means to be good -- an arranged marriage, divorce, another more profitable marriage, and a set of clients whom the supplier of the demoralizing articles frankly considered to be "cattle." He too, incidentally, was a person with artistic education. But enough about him. It is necessary for us to study the undemanding, primitive tastes of his customers, who were willing to pay him a thousand rubles for three to five erotic cassettes.

Incidentally, the "businessmen" became so emboldened that they carried out their scams and peddled their pornography even in the display areas and school halls -- they advertised accommodations in Leningrad, for example. Obviously, for the sizeable amount of money that they could extort from their viewers.

Possibly the three years that sixty-year-old Chernov Ivanov and the three and a half years that the younger Slobodchikov will have to spend, in accordance with the court's decision, far away from the cultural centers and their former customers, who were so undemanding and who lent themselves so easily to their bad influence, will be sufficient for them to make some serious reflections about the true values of life. But that is not the crux of the matter.

The law, as the ancients used to say, is strict, but it is the law. That law, incidentally, stipulates imprisonment for a period of up to four years, with confiscation of property, for engaging in a trade relative to which there is a special ban, or that is carried out to a considerable extent or with the use of hired labor. And it also stipulates imprisonment for up to three years, or a fine of up to 300 rubles, with confiscation of the pornographic articles and the means of producing them, for the manufacture, distribution, or advertising of such works, printed publications, depictions, or other objects of a pornographic nature, as well as for trading in them or storing them for the purpose of selling and distributing them.

Nevertheless I would allow myself to doubt that in this instance the law is severe. It is one thing when wheelers and dealers are engaged in a prohibited trade, for example, in the production of scarce T-shirts with catchy phrases stenciled on them. But it is a completely different thing when they mass-produce outspoken spiritual poison.

We have the testimony of journalist Veronika Kononenko, who discussed in detail the "videobusiness" and the personalities of the dangerous entrepreneurs in issue No. 5 of the magazine CHELOVEK I ZAKON. Becoming acquainted with the situation, so to speak, in line of duty, she was forced to see a lot of all those "videostupidities" which a few people are inclined to consider to be practically innocent, even if sometimes piquant, scams.

"I jump out into the street," the author writes, "and I don't recognize anything. Everything suddenly appears to be strange and pathologically malicious. An eerie, alarming quiet hangs over the buildings. Dark shadows crawl out of the sidestreets, and danger lurks behind every corner. Where does this soul-chilling fear, this feeling that I am in a blind alley, come from? Is that someone sneaking around over there, or someone jerking convulsively on the sidewalk? No, it's only the rustling of some paper that was dropped by someone."

Could it be that horror shows have affected us this way? This is the question that the journalist asks. The answer to that question has been provided by many Western philosophers, sociologists, and psychologists. It has also been answered by Soviet experts who submitted their findings to the court. Such "works" have a detrimental effect upon a person's psychological and physical nature, and encourage him to take the path of antisocial behavior. And examples of this are provided, unfortunately, not only in the West.

So it is not just the severity of the law, which is still mild in this regard, that should oppose the pernicious influence of bourgeois society. There is food for thought here also for those who have been called upon to provide the market with various kinds of good-quality domestically produced video cassettes for all discriminating tastes: the Komsomol, the school, and every decent person. Not a single soul should be sold to the Chernoiivanovs, the Slobodchikovs, and their foreign confessors.

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CULTURE

PLAYWRIGHT GELMAN DEFENDS MORALS OF PLAY 'ZINULYA'

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by A. Gelman, under rubric "Guest Appearances of the Tashkent Russian Academy Theater of Drama imeni M. Gorkiy Begin in Tallinn Today": "'Let Them Help People Strive for Justice'"]

[Text] I am very glad that the viewers in Tallinn will see my "Zinulya" as staged by the Tashkent Russian Theater. This is one of the best stagings of this play in the country.

Certain critics have accused my play and its heroine of all kinds of sins. They have written, what kind of a method of waging a struggle is this, to sit on a stump, when at the construction site are the party committee, a trade-union committee, the wall newspaper, and other generally accepted methods and forms for striving for justice. They have written, in general this is untrue: no one has ever sat on a stump or ever will. They have written that the fact that at the end several young girls have decided to sit on the stump in turn is a conciliatory finale, in life in general that stump has been cut down, and perhaps also all the other stumps in the okrug. They have written, what kind of positive heroine is this, who has a liaison with a married man, and isn't this play in general just propaganda for the so-called "office romances," which should be fought just as decisively as drunkenness. The play has been accused of being concocted, invented, and falsified from beginning to end.

Speaking quite honestly, before all this was written about my play, I did not have any idea whether it was good or bad, beneficial or harmful, necessary or not necessary. I am not a self-confident author. Every time that I finish a play, the only thing I can do is hope that possibly I have not labored in vain, and that perhaps something good has come from it. But perhaps it may not be that way at all. So now, when so much that is bad, suspicious, and accusatory has been written about this play, I am now calm about it.

Recently I learned that, in a certain Siberian city, the day after "Zinulya" had been performed, a young woman repeated Zina Koptayeva's action and, as a sign of protest of a completely different kind, but also because of the situation at work, had sat down on a stump. As a result, I was told, there had been unpleasantnesses at the theater, but nevertheless the young woman had achieved what she wanted to achieve. I am very glad that the situation turned

out that way. Let them revile me, let them write about my plays that they are horrendous and invented. I don't care, because maybe they will help people to strive for justice.

Nevertheless I ask the people of Tallin who will see "Zinulya" not to sit down on any stumps. There is no need to. There are trade-union committees, wall newspapers, etc. Please don't spoil the guest-performance holiday atmosphere for the Tashkent performers...

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SOCIAL ISSUES

GENERAL SUPERVISION DIRECTORATE'S ROLE IN PROCURACY DISCUSSED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview by Yu. Feofanov with G. Tarnavskiy, chief of general supervision directorate, USSR Procurator's Office: "Where Is the Procurator Looking?"]

[Text] We have already gotten used to this. As soon as something goes wrong, it is... "where is the procurator looking?". Yet the question, if we think about it, is quite serious. And it has arisen because we demand that the procurator "look after everything," and put an end to all and any wrongdoings. Yet, is there a clearly delineated sphere of life where the intervention of the procurator is necessary? Or very desirable? This is the topic which journalist Yu. Feofanov today discusses with governing board member and Chief of the General Supervision Directorate of the USSR Procurator's Office, G. Tarnavskiy.

[Question] We are accustomed to the role of your colleagues, Georgiy Stepanovich, at the scene of an accident, at the tribunal of the public prosecutor, and in the office when we complain about lawlessness. If we look at your telephone directory, it is easy to guess the role of many of the subdivisions: supervision over the investigation of court criminal cases, civil suits, supervision over legality in the actions of the militia, investigations, etc. Among these is also your directorate. And what, essentially, is "general supervision"? After all, as they say: if you look after everything you won't see anything; if you answer for everything--this means you answer for nothing; if you try to be everywhere, you won't get anywhere.

[Answer] General supervision is equated to the leading edge of the struggle for law and order. Or, more precisely--the struggle with the very possibility of lawlessness. The activity of the procuracy in the plan of general supervision has primarily a preventative character. After all, the viewpoint is still held among certain leaders of production that the law complicates their work and "binds them hand and foot".

[Question] These are not new motifs. In preparing for this conversation with you, I "looked at the literature", as they say. And so I found out that back in 1928, when socialist industry was still in the stages of formulation,

the resolution of the VKP(b) [All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] Central Committee stated that: "revolutionary law is evoked by economic necessity." This is what impressed me. It was not our commonplace formula--the law is necessary for the leader of production, but the reverse requirement--for the successful management of the economy it is necessary to have law. This seemed strange. Yet how much sense there is in just such a context!

[Answer] Undoubtedly. After all, there is only one alternative to law, and that is lawlessness. Yet those who try to circumvent legal standards under various well-intentioned pretexts will never pronounce this alternative word. They think up all kinds of deceptive formulations. And these constitute the difficulty of general supervision. Let us take the "current moment." Today, when radical and, quite honestly, non-customary changes are taking place in our national economy, some people again try to prove that enterprise and initiative should push aside the law.

[Question] In a word, the "forward edge" must be defended in earnest... But how can we approach the matter closer in order to understand also the sense of "general supervision".

[Answer] Well, then I will refer to a specific example. There were no extraordinary happenings at such industrial giants as VAZ [Order of Labor Red Banner Volga Automobile Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR] and AZLK [Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Automobile Plant imeni Leninist Komsomol]. In accordance with the plan, we verified that the laws on the protection of socialist property are being adhered to within the system of the USSR Minavtoprom [Ministry of the Automotive Industry]. Together with specialists and workers of the control organs, we studied the state of affairs at enterprises and in the central apparatus. As it turns out, cases of mismanagement and even serious instances of misappropriation were discovered within the associations. The guilty parties were brought to responsibility, up to criminal cases. But at the same time--and this is the most important thing--the investigation allowed us to identify, give publicity to, and cover those channels which dishonest people had opened up for themselves. We checked to see how the law was being adhered to. Meanwhile, the ministry and the association management, as a result of our investigation, outlined comprehensive measures not only of an organizational, but also of an economic and technical character.

[Question] But let us say that you receive the notification: at a certain factory the equipment is being installed in such a way (or the project or raw materials are such) that this will inevitably lead to defective workmanship. Pardon me, of course, but when a procurator, a jurist by education, begins to check engineering decisions, he might as well be chopping wood. After all, he is not a specialist. Are there clear delineations of when the procurator has the right to become involved in the economic management sphere?

[Answer] The procurator does not involve himself in the operational-economic activity of the enterprises and organizations. He does not take on the goal of deciding whether an economic manager has acted expediently, correctly or not. The delineation is clear: legal or illegal. You refer to the peculiarities of production, to the fact that the jurist does not understand the fine points

of engineering. I will give you the following example. We became aware of the fact that in 1985 within the system of Goskomnefteprodukt the number of cases of misappropriations and losses had increased as compared with the previous year. The procuracy could not overlook this fact. I will not list all the crimes in which many were involved--from the "girl at the gas pump" to the managers of republic committees. But we were also interested in the formulation of accounting in all its details, as well as in the work of the inspection apparatus, the practice of writing off gasoline, etc... In short, we were interested in the purely technological and organizational aspects of the matter. Of course, we could not do without specialists. With their help, I hope we got to the very source. Recently these questions were discussed at the expanded collegium of Goskomnefteprodukt, with the USSR Deputy Procurator General taking part in its work.

[Question] From these examples we may understand that you worked hand in hand with the department--together, but each was concerned in his own sphere with eliminating lawlessness and improving the organization of the matter. This, of course, is ideal. But "general supervision" also involves stopping disruptions on the part of the departments themselves. Let us say that their actions, their acts and infamous instructions, diverge from legal directives.

[Answer] The procurator on general supervision has at his disposal sufficient means for curtailing such disruptions. These are protest, notification, warnings on the inadmissibility of breaking the law, the right to bring about disciplinary action or action on administrative breaking of the law in regard to the persons in charge. In every specific case the procurator must select in a juridically literate manner and in a state-like way which form of reaction is suitable. In this sense, a warning is interesting as a means of procurator's reaction. It was introduced in 1979 with the adoption of the Law on the USSR Procuracy.

Now let us say a few words about the acts themselves issued by the ministries and departments. Among these, unfortunately, there are those which not only do not correspond to legislation, but often contradict it. They have their own legal services. Alas, they do not always have the courage to act against their managers, who are more interested in a document which is more "convenient" for them. As a confirmation of this fact, let me cite the following figures. Last year, procurators found 130 acts adopted by union and republic departments which were against the law.

[Question] Since we have touched upon the sphere of administration, it would be interesting to find out about the state of affairs regarding the legality in the actions of the Soviets and their ispolkoms. Our readers are especially interested in this.

[Answer] As we know, the local Soviets are charged with exercising control over the implementation of legislation in their subordinate territories. Understandably, they themselves must be without fault in this sense. General supervisory practice testifies to the fact that there are more illegal decisions than we would like to admit. Let us turn once again to last year's statistics.

In the course of the procurator's investigation of administrative acts at the oblast (krai) level—483 of them turned out to have legal omissions. If we speak of the direct decisions of the oblispolkoms and krayispolkoms, there were 44 of them with such shortcomings. Now let us take the rayon and city sector. Around 5,000 administrative acts were reviewed. Every fourth one was not in full accordance with the law. In the rural and settlement Soviets matters are "better" than in the rayispolkoms, but the rural soviet acts do not always get to the procurator. And sometimes there is such "legislation" passed which, as they say, does not pass through any door. Some kolkhozes impose fines for not coming to meetings, ranging from 1 to 5 rubles. The ispolkom of the Saratenskiy rural Soviet (Moldavian SSR) has selected even "better" measures. In June of 1985 it proposed that the director of the "Sarateni" sovkhoz plant take administrative measures against seven deputies "for non-attendance at the session." The latter issued them reprimands in a disciplinary manner. All this looks like a curiosity. However, we need hardly prove the seriousness of such legal wilfulness. Most often the disruptions concern questions of kolkhoz land use and ownership of subsidiary plots, as well as administrative, housing and labor legislation. I see the reasons for this in the fact that the legal service is weak in the Soviets. Therefore, it is very beneficial for the procuracy and the local Soviet to maintain business contacts. We cannot say that such contacts do not exist. In 1985 alone, procurators presented 40,000 speeches and reports at sessions of the local Soviets and at ispolkom meetings. They also participated in rural gatherings and other measures. However, the pity is that all these are "measures." What we need is an everyday business association. Then it would not be necessary to protest many of the decisions of local authorities.

[Question] That would, of course, be better. But let us speak of the protest itself. The procurator protests the decision of the ispolkom before that very same ispolkom. In case of disagreement, he lodges the protest with the superior ispolkom. But even there your protest may be overlooked. I don't know how often, but this does occur. In appeals "along the vertical" the prerogatives of supervision, in my opinion, are limited. I have heard from many procurators that their protests, notifications and warnings are not always properly understood.

[Answer] It is true that procurators direct their protests against illegal decisions to the ispolkoms, and if their protest is rejected, then the procurator transfers its review to the superior ispolkom. If, however, the protest is left without review, then in accordance with article 25 of the Law on the USSR Procuracy, he has the right to demand that it be reviewed within a given 10-day period. Non-fulfillment of the procurator's demand is a transgression of the law, and he has the right to bring the guilty parties to responsibility.

[Question] Well, all right, you say, but the ispolkom does not fulfill. It turns out that the procurator is powerless. As we know, the 27th CPSU Congress posed the question regarding invoking that article of the Constitution which allows a citizen to go to court over the actions of a responsible party. Why shouldn't the procuracy be given the right to take a matter to court? Or why not provide for a tangible sanction—say, perhaps, a fine?